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LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1920

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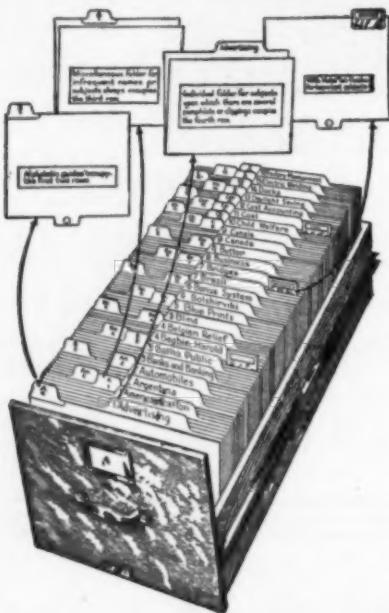
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

APRIL 15, 1920

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County Library Work in Indiana

By WILLIAM J. HAMILTON

Secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

THE problem of library extension in Indiana cannot be satisfactorily discussed without a brief reference to the library laws under which city and town libraries in this state are conducted. Prior to 1881 there were certain permissive acts in force which allowed city councils to make library appropriations but nothing which enforced any tax. In 1881 the School Board of Indianapolis was empowered to establish a free public library and to levy a tax therefor, of not more than one mill on a dollar of taxable property. This permission not having resulted in public scandal, the legislature of 1883 amended the act to apply to any city or incorporated town in the state, and practically all public libraries established during the next eighteen years are still under school board management.

This phase in the state's library development, while now sometimes deprecated, is undoubtedly responsible for the unusual power which Indiana library trustees have in the matter of tax rate fixing. In a number of states the courts have held that only elected officials may fix tax rates, but Indiana courts have yielded this power to the appointed school boards, due to an implication of authority in the state constitution. Hence because school boards conducting libraries possessed this right, it was very naturally made a feature of the law of 1901, providing for separate library boards. Also the county library act of 1917 gave the same rights to the governing boards of county libraries. The usual tax rate is the ten cent maximum in the central town and the five cent minimum in the county.

An intermediate step in the library expansion from the town library to the county, was the result of the enactment in 1911 of legislation

providing for the extension of library service to an adjoining township in return for a township tax. In Indiana the township is an active governmental unit and not, as in some states, merely a geographical expression. The township schools are not in the charge of either the county superintendent or of a school board which is distinct from the civil governing body. Everything in a township—schools, roads or taxes—is controlled by the Township Advisory Board together with a very important official, the Township Trustee, whose duties and powers are almost limitless.

Since nobody in a township ever levies taxes except the advisory board it was found impossible to give this right to the library board of an adjoining city or town even with township representation on the board. The law of 1911 merely obligates the advisory board to levy a library tax annually for the support of a neighboring library when fifty resident taxpayers have petitioned this. A minimum rate of one half mill is specified by the act, and comparatively few advisory boards have been persuaded to grant any more than this minimum. A library may obtain the co-operation of several townships, and may hold this tax as long as ten per cent of the taxpaying families borrow books from the library, but as a matter of fact, the relations between library boards and township advisory boards and trustees are often strained. The trustee is *ex officio* a member of the library board and has the right to appoint one other township representative, but far too often the township officials refuse to see any advantage in the library extension service and regard the tax, for a town institution, as an unfair levy which they are justified in evading if the library board is not watchful.

While this bad feeling exists in some places where the town is the actual trading center of the whole township, it is almost inevitable when a library tax is levied in a neighboring township. Twenty-three of our town libraries serve more than one township, but it is impossible to be sure how long the co-operation will continue. Two units of the same rank will not work together for the support of an institution whose claims are regarded by one of the units as purely formal. It is undoubtedly only the same spirit that is manifested in opposition to consolidation of school districts, but however unjustified, the antagonism is very patent and must be taken into consideration in any scheme to bring library service to all parts of the state. Two of the town libraries rendering the best extension service in Indiana (one by means of a book wagon, and the other thru well supervised country stations) are this year each losing a township whose governing body refuses to admit the economy or the efficiency of a joint institution *in another township*. The township support in each case might be held by legal action, but the bad feeling already latent would be intensified.

About 160 townships out of 1,007 in Indiana now have library service under the Township Support Act. This represents service from about 130 town or city libraries, largely those located in the smaller cities and towns of the state. Of the 25 libraries located in cities of over 10,000 population, only ten have extension systems. Twelve of the 25 are so-called school board libraries, and of these only three give township service. It might be mentioned in passing that of the 21 school board libraries in Indiana, but six co-operate in extension service, tho a seventh loans on application to any county resident. The average school board is too much preoccupied with the educational affairs of the municipality to spare any time for the consideration of library affairs outside of the town limits. The problem also of out of town representation on such a board is more puzzling than it would be to a board devoted to purely library affairs.

It was realized several years ago that the failure of co-operation between townships would prevent the covering of the state with library service under the Township Support Act. Already in most of the towns where libraries could be supported in co-operation with a single township, they had been established, and still three fourths of the state's area, tho only one third of its population, had no local library service. A

large number of the remaining 840 townships either had no communities where library sentiment could be focussed, or were too poor to adequately support local institutions. To remedy these conditions and to provide local libraries for all parts of the state, a county library act was finally obtained from the 1917 legislature after similar acts had been rejected by previous legislatures.

During the past three years seven of the ninety-two Indiana counties have taken advantage of the act, and library boards in six more county seats are considering county extension campaigns for the coming summer. Conditions in a well settled state of small counties are very different from those in other commonwealths. One of California's county libraries serves an area more than half as large as all Indiana, and naturally Indiana's law would not work satisfactorily in such a situation, but it is very satisfactory for Indiana conditions and is recommended unreservedly to other states where conditions are similar. This does not mean that our law is perfect as there are three or four features which should be altered, but in the main it is workable and gets good results.

The main advantages of the law are:

1. Action is forced from county officials by petitioners, without the necessity of an election.
2. The library board has right to fix tax rates, without the limit of ten cents on one hundred dollars.
3. The local library board does not contract with county officials, but with the addition of county representatives it becomes the managing board of a county library.
4. Small libraries already existing are not swallowed up by the new county system, but retain their own independence and their locality is exempt from the county tax. They may, however, come into the system whenever they choose.
5. If any board of county commissioners fails to levy the tax provided for by the act, the members of such board are individually responsible for the amount the tax would have yielded if levied and this amount may be collected from them by suit of a tax payer.

The Indiana County Library Law had to be drawn to meet three sets of circumstances, first, counties where no public libraries were in existence (there were in 1917 seven such counties), second, counties where only one library was located, and third, counties where there were several libraries. The first three sections of the act

apply only to the counties without libraries and are not satisfactory as regards the managing board. When the law was presented to the legislature, certain assemblymen insisted that no community should be allowed to dominate a county institution and, to prevent this, inserted the provision that no more than two members of the board might be chosen from a single township. The result is that in the two libraries organized under this part of the law, only two board members reside in the county seat where the library is located and it is very difficult to get a quorum together for any board meeting. Large powers are delegated to the two county seat members, and the rest of the board loses interest. Strong service has not as yet developed in either county. It would be very much better to have a large local representation and consequent better attendance of board members. The Public Library Commission on this account, now advises organization of a town library in the county seat, and then extension of the service to the country, rather than the organization of a county library to start with. This would likewise permit a difference in tax rate between town and county. Two such county seat libraries have been organized and will conduct a campaign for county support this summer. Only three counties remain in which no libraries exist, and in two of these library campaigns are now on, tho neither campaign is in the county seat and hence their ability to obtain support as county institutions is doubtful.

Three of the five county libraries which resulted from the extension of local service as distinct from the establishment of a county institution, are the only libraries in their counties and all three are in smaller, relatively less prosperous counties. Vevay (pop. 1,256) serves Switzerland county (pop. 9,914, area 222 sq. m.) Liberty (pop. 1,338) serves Union county (pop. 6,260, area 162 sq. m.) Rising Sun (pop. 1,513) serves Ohio county (pop. 4,329, area 85 sq. m.)

Ohio is the smallest county in the state, having somewhat less than three times the area of Indianapolis. The county service has already been started there, tho the first county funds do not come in until July 1920. At present collections of books from the Rising Sun Library have been placed in a home or a store in each one of the four townships, and next year it is planned to have books in every school for the use of the children and adults of the neighborhood. Service will always be a problem here as the to-

tal income will probably be less than \$3,000, of which Rising Sun contributes one third. This will hardly permit book wagon service even if the roads in the western part of the county made a regular schedule possible.

Vevay is the trading center for all of Switzerland county except one township at the eastern end where the trade tendency and road connections run up the river to Rising Sun. In neither Switzerland or Ohio county is there any railroad. Vevay is connected with the outside world by a bus line to Madison, twenty miles down the Ohio river, and by mail delivery from a railroad ten miles back from the river on the Kentucky side. Rising Sun has a bus running to and from Aurora ten miles up the Ohio. Altho the two counties lie side by side in the southeastern corner of the state, trade and other intercourse pull them away from one another.

The Vevay library had been in existence two years before county legislation was adopted. They had a keenly interested and capable library board and a strong book collection with which to start county service. Their income, too, was small, about \$3,500, and wagon service seemed out of the question; so a series of twelve home and store stations was established in various parts of the county. The service in these has been entirely volunteer but the librarian and the Public Library Commission feel that a small payment to station keepers, say a penny per volume circulated, would strengthen the situation. This is especially true in the eastern part of the county where the trade connections run away from Vevay, and where the only other high school of the county is located. The county work as a whole is very popular with the country people and the only problem calling for specially careful handling has just been mentioned, that resulting from antagonism in a single locality where a separate library could not be supported.

Liberty is situated in the center of Union county and is the trading point as well as the governmental center of the county. No such chain of stations has been developed as in Switzerland county, but more emphasis is placed upon service thru the schools. A branch has been opened at College Corners on the Ohio boundary, and here Indiana children may borrow books free while Ohio children pay for borrowers' cards. Another station at Brownsburg is in charge of the Liberty librarian two afternoons each week. This close contact with local

needs is sure to lessen antagonism towards the central community.

County service in Hamilton county has just been started as extension work from the Noblesville Public Library. Noblesville is the community described in Prof. Crane's article in the December *Iowa Library Quarterly* where as a small boy he used a county library. The old time county library and a later township library long ago ceased to exist because they were based on laws which provided for establishment but not for upkeep. A library board and provisions for an assured income for each year are now recognized as necessary essentials for an abiding library system.

The Noblesville Public Library has a few of the old county and township library books but the present institution only dates back to 1901. Hamilton county has five libraries serving six of its nine townships a year ago. The Noblesville library of the county seat, already serving its own township, offered to open its library "to all the people of said county not already having free library privileges," a county tax was levied in the three townships "not already taxed for library purposes" and Noblesville is now technically speaking a county library, tho it serves less than half of the county's area and only 11,500 out of the 27,000 inhabitants. The important thing to note is that every person in the county now has public library service tho the small libraries still hold their own taxing districts. Noblesville plans to purchase an auto book wagon as soon as the first county funds are available in July. In the meantime county borrowers are entitled to privileges at the main library and some extension work is being done thru the schools in the country districts.

The Public Library of Logansport is the largest institution which has undertaken county service, and it is a school board library at that. Logansport is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and about 16,000 people live in the county at large, 3,800 of these in two townships served by their own local libraries. The Logansport extension field is thus composed of eleven townships with 12,000 inhabitants and affording an extension appropriation of about \$7,000 in addition to the city's \$10,000 library budget. The Logansport building was badly planned, and it was necessary to make extensive and somewhat expensive alterations before county service could be handled properly. This has cramped both the service and the book purchase sections of the

first year's budget. However two thousand new volumes were purchased, nine hundred dollars went into an auto and the library staff was strengthened by new members whose time was entirely devoted to the county work. An article on the Logansport service appeared in the *Orange Judd Farmer* for Feb. 7th.

Three Indiana towns have auto-trucks and regular routes for their extension work, but Logansport is the only county thus supplied. As yet house to house service is an unattainable ideal but the auto-truck reaches every school house in the county once in three weeks on its regular schedule of ten routes. Cards are issued for both children and the adult members of the families, so these school stops serve as community stations. It is hoped more intensive work can be done in the country neighborhoods another year, tho even now the telephone requests and information calls from the country are very numerous.

It must not be forgotten that the county law has only been in operation for three years in Indiana, and our methods are not fixed. It has been long enough for the Public Library Commission to see the decided advantages in continuity of service and in power over tax rates which no combination of township systems can assure, and best of all it means an administrative basis large enough to support a strong central organization and pay adequate supervisory salaries for the extension work; it means "Books for Everybody."

Figures in the A. L. A. Handbook for 1919, just issued, show that in 1919 the membership grew from 7,928 to 8,843—an increase of 915. This number refers, of course, to the registered membership of the Association during its entire life of forty-four years. The actual membership for the year was 4,178, as compared with 3,380 in 1918, and 3,346 in 1917. Of these, 547 are institutional members (522 in 1918, and 505 in 1917), and 3,457 annual members (2,706 in 1918, and 2,694 in 1917).

The Association's honor-roll of attendances at conferences is headed by Henry James Carr, who has been present at 36 conferences; one member has been present at 32; two at 28; one at 27; one at 26; one at 25; two at 24; three at 23; three at 22; four at 21; four at 20; four at 19; four at 18; twelve at 17; ten at 16; seventeen at 15; fifteen at 14; twenty-one at 13; eighteen at 12; thirty at 11; and thirty-one at 10.

The Dust Problem in Public Libraries

By JACQUES W. REDWAY

Meteorological Laboratory, Mount Vernon, N. Y.*

PRACTICALLY all public libraries are within thickly peopled areas traversed by much-used public highways, where street dust is always a-plenty. Most of them are within regions where soft coal is used as fuel; a few only are in localities where smokeless fuel is used. These facts have an important bearing on the dust problem in public libraries and public buildings in general.

From dust, humanity cannot escape. Coarse dust fills the lower air; dust motes so infinitesimally small that the highest power of the microscope will not discern them fill the whole region of the air and, indeed, pervade all space as well. The invisible dust is not a factor in sanitation. The human breathing apparatus is built to take care of it. The shell of wind-blown dust reaching rarely higher than a few hundred feet above ground is the factor with which humanity must contend; for, as a menace to health, it ranks with contaminated water.

In the measurement of very small dimensions microscopists use the micromillimeter as a convenient unit. It is designated by the abbreviation mm. Practically it is the 25,000th part of an inch. Dust particles less than 3 mm. or 4 mm. are not likely to become entangled within lung tissue; they are too small. Those exceeding 8 mm. or 10 mm. are too large. This statement cannot be taken too dogmatically, however; there are many exceptions.

In thickly peopled regions where the ground is covered with greensward, nearly all the dust is picked up from the streets by the wind, to be deposited to the leeward—for the greater part on the adjacent sidewalks. Very little of it flies higher than a few hundred feet, and the upward flight of insects is no higher. The coarse, visible dust particles fall quickly in still air, but particles 1 mm. or less in dimension many remain floating as many as ten hours. Particles materially smaller belong to the floating mat-

ter of the air. If they fall to the ground it is by means other than their own gravity.

Clean air—which mortals never breathe—contains fewer than 3,000 visible dust particles per cubic inch of air; very dusty air may contain as many as 80,000 per cubic inch. These figures do not include the invisible dust motes—the motes that escape the highest power of the microscope. In general, the air ordinarily in a public building contains from 20,000 to 40,000 dust particles per cubic inch. Most of the dust that enters the library is born of the nearby streets. In character it consists of paving material, finely-ground horse dung, ashes, garbage, the dismembered anatomy of flies, foliage substance, and other matter cast into the streets. Dried sputum is undoubtedly present, but it is not discernible. The germ content includes various myxo-bacteria from horse dung and colon bacilli from the same source. Undoubtedly the spores of tubercle and tetanus bacilli are present, but no report of infection from them is obtainable.

Smoke carbon excepted, practically all the dust brought into public libraries is tracked into the buildings from the sidewalks. The dust blown into them is proportionately so small in amount that it may be disregarded. The footstep on the sidewalk reaches the entrance of the building loaded with dust. The imprint which it leaves on the floor contains anywhere from several hundred to several thousand particles per square inch, and the march of the dust continues to every part of the building where footsteps tread. Now it may not be possible to make the walks and approaches dust free; but it is not difficult to make them reasonably clean. Sweeping or hosing the walks does not remove all the dust, but it is amazingly effective in removing most of it. Dust that is not on the walks is not tracked into the building.

One cannot prevent footsteps from gathering dust, but most of the dust can be held up at the entrance by the use of a rubber strip long enough to cover half a dozen footsteps. Rubber will remove most of the dust from the soles; fiber matting will not. Dust adheres more

*This laboratory is equipped for research into the character and distribution of atmospheric dust. For many years its director was interested in library work in the west.—Ed L. J.

strongly to rubber than to any other available substance. It goes without saying that the rubber strip requires frequent cleaning.

In regions where soft coal is extensively used the intrusion of smoke carbon and other chimney products cannot be prevented. Because of the minute size of the particles their diffusion is governed pretty closely by the laws of molecular diffusion; that is, they diffuse themselves independently of air currents as well as by means of air currents. Therefore they pervade every part of the building. Their effect is chemical as well as physical. Smoke carbon particles are tarry in character. They are chemically active; physically they smear whatever they touch. It is doubtful if any practical means of preventing their injurious action exists. Once within the building they settle upon and blacken whatever they touch. Because of their chemical affinity for moisture they become nuclei on which moisture gathers. In such cases the sulphur vapors also gather moisture, forming sulphurous and sulphuric acids, both of which are destructive to paper and bindings. Paper thus exposed becomes very brittle, and binding leather of commercial quality crumbles at the touch. The only help in such cases is the installation of a heating and ventilating plant which washes, humidifies, and warms the air before it is delivered to the buildings. Even this method will not prove wholly effective; for smoky air will find its way into the building by the law of diffusion.

The dust created within a much-used building is a factor of quite as much importance as that brought into it from the outside. Footsteps scuff the dust from the floor into the air, at the same time electrifying it so that it remains in the air for a long time. The movements of those within the building keep the air currents in motion, which also tend to prevent the dust from settling. Thruout working hours it hangs in the air, settling after the building is closed. The flying of the dust is preventible. One can take dust out of the air, it is true; but the process is comparable to the use of a forty-ton truck to carry a postage stamp across the street. The problem is not to take dust out of the air, but to prevent the dust from getting into the air. This aspect of the problem is easily solved.

Not much dust will fly from a polished floor; practically none will fly from a varnished or an oiled floor. Oiled dust is specifically heavy and it cannot be electrified by scuffing feet. It

therefore remains on the floor, instead of flying into the air; and when it is not in the air, people are not breathing it.

The floor is the principal factor in the distribution of dust within the building, just as the sidewalk is out of doors. The floor itself may be a dust factory; and an undressed floor always is. Moreover, an undressed floor of coarse-grained wood is an intolerable nuisance. In many large libraries tile flooring is used in most of the building and there is much to recommend it. Dust does not fly readily from a tiled floor and scrubbing does not injure it. The noisy clatter of footsteps is a substantial objection to it. True, it may be covered with rubber mats; but when this is done a tile floor has no material advantage over a wood floor.

Of necessity, wood must be the material of most library floors, and the problem is to make it dust proof. The problem presents no great difficulties. Experience has shown that comb-grain southern pine, or Oregon fir of similar structure is not surpassed for the purpose. Flat-grain boards should not be permitted in a public building. Varnished floors make a smooth surface from which dust does not fly readily; but a varnished surface wears quickly and it requires both time and expert labor to repair it. Oil dressing is more effective; and worn spots can be repaired quickly. The first oiling should be one of saturation. The oil should stand until it has soaked deep into the soft grain of the wood. After that, a felt rubber or an oil mop may be used to repair worn spots. An hour or two after its use, the floor should show no greasiness when rubbed with the finger. A slight physical change has converted the oil to an elastic varnish.

The dust which has accumulated on a properly oiled floor moves quietly before the sweeper's brush. If projected into the air it falls quickly. If the pores of the wood have been filled with the gum of the oil, dust cannot lodge in them. The surface of an undressed floor becomes furry and porous. Dust lodges in the pores; and the scraping of the broom catapults it into the air. A scrubbed floor is clean on the surface only. The scrubbing process fills the pores with mud; and the pores when dry, become reservoirs of the fine flying dust.

In a library which came under notice the floors of beautiful oak parquetry had suffered

from applications of lye and bleach, together with the vigorous use of a floor swash, until they were damaged beyond repair. Master painters refused to refinish them, and it seemed that the only way out of the difficulty was to replace them with new flooring. The president of the trustees, a man of resourceful experience, carried out the following plan: The floor first received a generous application of cement, which acted not only as an adhesive but as a filler also. While the cement was still fluid a layer of felt was pressed upon it and made firm. The felt received a thick coat of cement and a first quality of linoleum was laid upon it. As soon as it had dried the whole mass became solid. It made a floor more durable than wood, almost as elastic as rubber, and scarcely noisier to the step than a carpet. The chief virtue about the floor proved to be the fact that it is as dust proof as an oiled floor. A first quality of linoleum thus laid will outlast a parquetry floor. At the library in question the floor problem and, incidentally, the dust problem are solved.

The dust created in a public library does not measure in importance with that created in a school building. Most of it is scuffed from the floor, and it consists mainly of the material brought from without the building. Lint from paper is usually in evidence, and occasional bits of wool fiber indicate that some of it comes from clothing. Spores of moulds are nearly always in evidence in moist weather, and the germ content in moist weather usually is large. The thumbed parts of book leaves and the finger-stained covers carry about every sort of dust and a rich variety of germ life. Of the various specimens examined, not a single one contained pathogenic germs. The nearest approach was an occasional colony of colon bacilli derived, most likely, from horse dung. One may reasonably suppose that the eggs of itch mites might be found adhering to book leaves and covers. Doubtless they may be found if one looks long enough and far enough. None were found in the search which has prompted this report, however. Nevertheless, a search for parasitic life is not out of place in public libraries.

The grime of soiled books cannot be prevented. The book may be sterilized it is true. As a rule, the library is the better off if the book is destroyed. Sterilization of books is indicated when contagious disease is prevalent; it is not out of place at any time; at best it is

an unsatisfactory process. Fire is a better sterilizer than formaldehyde.

Dusting the tops of books is always a matter of difficulty. Brushing the tops drives the dust into the air; wiping them rubs the dust into the books. A vacuum cleaner with a flat nozzle closed at the end and slotted on the under side is one of the best devices. It saves much time, but it is not wholly effective. In some libraries it is customary to cover the tops of the books on each shelf with a strip of cloth, and such a plan has much to recommend it. It is prevention and not cure.

No matter in what slant the dust question is viewed the real problem gets down to the basis already noted: It is not how to get dust out of the library; it is how to prevent dust from getting into it.

USE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

IN connection with the Y. M. C. A. factory library work the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library is sending out the following invitation-and-acceptance hand-bill:

USE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Grand Rapids Public Library contains books on all subjects. With all its branches it reaches out into every section of the City and is doing much to promote EDUCATION, ENJOYMENT AND EFFICIENCY. It is the privilege of EVERY PERSON IN GRAND RAPIDS to use the facilities, FREE OF CHARGE; use them for self advancement and enjoyment. Are you availing yourself of this opportunity? GET THE BOOKS RELATING TO YOUR WORK AND STUDY YOUR JOB. IT WILL RAISE YOUR SALARY QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER MEANS. A Library Card will give you the privilege to borrow any book in the Public Library. Fill in the lines below and hand to Mr. the Educational Chairman in your Factory.

I would like a Library Card, which will entitle me to free use of the books in the Public Library.

Signed

Address

Factory

If FIVE or more desire Library Cards, a special Representative from the Library will be sent to your Factory to issue the Initial Cards, which will relieve you from going to the Down Town Library before being able to borrow books.

Your Factory is to have a Travelling Library Case filled with books which you can enjoy during the noon hour or take home to read. Ask YOUR EDUCATIONAL CHAIRMAN ABOUT IT.

A. L. A. Work on Ellis Island

By FLORENCE A. HUXLEY*

THE hospital at Ellis Island is one of the Federal Public Health Service Hospitals. Ellis Island itself is really three islands, joined together at one end by connecting bridges, like three teeth in a comb. The three divisions are designated by numbers, Island no. 1 being the headquarters of the immigration work proper—examination and detention quarters for the immigrants, and the administrative offices. Islands no. 2 and no. 3 contain the hospital buildings, where the number of patients averages from 450 to 475 all the time.

The library was moved about a month ago from a little room about twelve feet square to a ward at the extreme end of Third Island. This is a bit remote for some of the patients to reach, but they are cared for in other ways, and the room itself is such a nice one that we are only too grateful to the hospital authorities for moving us. It is about 25 by 55 feet, with windows on three sides, and a magnificent view of the harbor with all its varied shipping, and will be one of the choicest locations imaginable this summer in the hot weather.

We have four classes of patients in the hospital—the War Risk men, of whom there are only about 20 left, but who are responsible for our undertaking the work in the first place; the immigrants who are detained thru illness contracted on shipboard or of longer standing, which may, if it does not yield to treatment, cause their return to the country of origin; Bolsheviks, or others, waiting for deportation; and many, many seamen, both foreign and American. All receive exactly the same book service. There are six wards reserved for contagious cases, chiefly children, for whom we can do little. For the adults in these wards we supply newspapers and magazines, and we also use in these wards the worn books which are not worth rebinding, such as the Grosset and Dunlap reprints. Everything left in these wards is burned when read.

The A. L. A. has placed about 500 books of fiction in the Red Cross house on Second

Island, and these are read in the room and may be borrowed by both patients and employees for use outside. Indeed, we wish the employees of the hospital to feel as free to use the library as the patients, tho I must confess that so far they have been largely in the minority. This is partly due to the fact that we have not been able to keep the library room open evenings, and partly because they have taken it for granted that it was for patients only, and have not tried to use it. I believe that if we could convince them that it was *their* library too, and that they were welcome to come and smoke and read in the evenings, the labor turnover which is so appalling at present might be distinctly lessened. At present, except for one movie a week in the Red Cross house, there is absolutely no recreation for them, and no place to sit except the Red Cross house or their own crowded dormitories. But until we have more help (which means more money) we can not undertake both day and evening hours.

But to come back to the patients. In an immigrant hospital of this kind, we naturally have many races represented, and to meet their needs we already have books in 23 languages, and are still hunting for more. We have a little rubber-tired wagon similar to a tea-wagon but stronger, with two shelves, and with this we make our rounds to the wards, 18 in all, visiting each ward twice a week, so that every bed patient as well as those able to walk about, may have a chance to get a book, and so far as possible, a book in his own tongue. For an Arab patient I could find but six books in Arabic. We have been fortunate in having regular weekly donations of Scandinavian newspapers from the American-Scandinavian Foundation, of Spanish and French papers and magazines from the Foreign Department of the Hotel McAlpin, and of all sorts from the American Foreign Language Paper Association. These papers are invaluable, both in supplying material in languages in which we have not yet been able to get books, such as the Czechoslovak and Jugo-Slavic, and in establishing friendly relations with a non-English-speaking person who is apt to assume when a book is offered that it is just another scheme to get

*This personal description of one bit of A. L. A. work was requested from Miss Huxley as illustrating one phase of the larger work under Miss Caroline Jones from whom an article descriptive of hospital service in and around New York we hope to present in a later issue.—Ed. L. J.

money from him, or else that it is in English which he cannot read.

When I make up my wagon to visit the immigrant wards, I always plan to carry at least two books of every language which we have represented in the library collection, and more of the more usual tongues, so as to be prepared for all possible emergencies. This usually fills the top shelf, and on the lower shelf I put in my English books, with plenty of western stories, a few good love stories, one or two histories and biographies, and a few books of travel, with maybe an arithmetic, a book on letter-writing, an elementary chemistry and something on gasoline engines. At first I made the mistake of carrying all fiction, and that is of course still far in the lead in popularity, but the other books are much appreciated, and are often grabbed with some such exclamation as "Why I didn't think you had *such* books in the library." Some of the immigrants read three or four languages, putting me quite to shame with their knowledge of literature. One Icelandic man now in the hospital speaks seven with ease—his English is perfect and without accent. Many of the foreigners are eager borrowers of our "beginning-English" books, and I regret very much that it has not been possible to organize little classes of these and take advantage of their enthusiasm.

But after all it is with the seamen on Third Island, where my own room is located, that my interest at present is closest. When these men become convalescent, they naturally drift down to the library and it has been a matter of great interest to the hospital authorities to see how much they read. Dr. Kerr, the chief medical officer of the island, has spoken a number of times of the surprise he felt when he found that these "hardened old salts" would read book after book, and he has commended the library very strongly for its therapeutic value in helping to keep the patients in a contented frame of mind. And the young Americans, of whom there are a great many more than I had supposed were following the sea, simply read book after book—always western or sea stories first, and then gradually drifting to books on engines, navigation, and the like. We have even had several requests for cook books, which after all is not so strange when we consider that every ship must have its cook.

Our circulation last month was about 1300—about 600 in foreign languages. Since I should

estimate the entire collection at about 2500 to 3000 volumes, of which perhaps 700 or 800 are foreign, this means that the books are well used. With the larger building up of the foreign collections and the rounding out of the English, we shall probably be able to increase the circulation considerably. We have several Russians who have read every Russian book, our best Polish reader finished the Polish collection a month before his discharge, and some of the French have practically exhausted that collection. There are several Spanish seamen there at present, and as a consequence Spanish took the lead in the foreign languages this last month, with French second, Italian third, and Swedish fourth.

Most interesting is the story of the American lad of nineteen who has been helping us in the library. Ever since he became convalescent, which means during all the time I have been at work on the Island, he has voluntarily spent all his free time both mornings and afternoons in the library, charging and discharging books when I was making the rounds of the wards, putting them on the shelves, doing carpenter work and general tinkering, and making himself invaluable generally. Last week he came to me and said he was to be discharged on Saturday, and "My, but I shall miss these books," he said. I told him he wouldn't need to if he shipped on an American boat, for we were putting collections on every boat in the American merchant marine. He was interested at once. "Is the — Line (plying between Canada and Florida) American or Canadian?" was the next question. I said I didn't know but I thought it was Canadian. "Well, believe me, I'm going for a job on an American line this time if I can get one. I won't go back to the — Line at all." And he didn't. Last Wednesday he came over to tell me that he had shipped on a U. S. Shipping Board vessel for China, and that they had a library on board in charge of the steward, with Thursday set for the day to exchange books. He feels that the books are going to help make the voyage better, and more profitable for him, and it is because I have found so many other men on the island just as keen to hear about the A. L. A. libraries, which many of them already know, that I feel I have got to do what I can to make this present campaign a success.

I don't want to leave Ellis even temporarily, but I can't bear to work over there now with

those boys and then have the whole thing go back on them at the end of a year for lack of funds to keep it up. So I've consented to turn over my place temporarily to someone else, and I'm off to the New York State headquarters at Syracuse to do what I can for my sailors. And I hope that someone else will be as strongly

interested as I am in them, to work for all the other points in the Enlarged Program, for everyone of them is good and worthy of the finest kind of support. We simply can't afford to lose the impetus that we got during the war, and go back to the old easy-going drifting ways of former days.

Library Statistics

THE republication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of Dr. Bowerman's interesting table of municipal library expenditures, etc., raises some questions as to the possibility of further agreement upon the subject of library statistics.

POPULATION STATISTICS

One of the first of these questions is what is the population of the city? Dr. Bowerman has taken the U. S. Census estimate in some cases, and in other cases either a state census estimate, a local board of health estimate, a chamber of commerce estimate, or a World Almanac estimate. The last I am informed is based upon returns received from questionnaires sent out to mayors of cities.

There are still other possible sources of information concerning a city's population, or other methods of estimating it,—the city statistician, the city directory, etc., and not only different sources of information and different methods of securing it, but different kinds of information.

In St. Paul, for example, there are two sources or methods of estimating the population; (1) the official method prescribed by the City Charter, which is the same as the U. S. census method. This gives the population as of the middle of the year reported, and is based upon the assumption that the annual increase in population for each year since the last census is one tenth of the decennial increase between the last two censuses. These estimates gave the city a population of 257,698, July 1, 1918.

The second source of information is the city directory. The census of 1910 showed that there were two and one quarter times as many persons in the city as there were names in the directory, which does not include the names of married women and children. In its estimate of the population, therefore, it multiplies the number of names in the directory by two and one-quarter. Its estimates of the population of

St. Paul in 1918 was 292,000. The difference between this estimate and the census estimate is, perhaps, not greater than the difference between the census estimate and other estimates in other cities.

The first question, therefore, suggested by these facts is, should librarians not agree to use the census statistics of population and the census method of estimating population as defined above, and in detail in the Bureau's *Bulletin 138*, entitled "Estimate of population of the United States, 1900-1917," 1918.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

With regard to financial statistics the difference between the statistics given in the census financial statistics of cities and the figures in Dr. Bowerman's table raises the question whether we should not conform to the census classification of financial statistics and in determining the per capita cost of expenditures take instead of the total of library expenditures the figures described in census accounting terminology as governmental cost payments, that is expenditures for operation and maintenance as distinct from those for building and equipment.

The difference between these figures is illustrated in the figures for St. Paul library expenditures for 1918. The total library expenditures for that year were \$149,648; the governmental cost payments amounted to only \$108,272. And in determining per capita costs should we not follow the census method of using the estimated population as of the middle of the fiscal year reported?

If our statistics are to be of value they must be compiled by the same method and must correspond with those of municipal, state and federal accounting and statistical officials.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,
Librarian,
Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

The Library at a City Show

By SAMUEL H. RANCK,
Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library.

DURING the week, January 19-24, inclusive there was held in the large armory in Grand Rapids a City Show. This Show contained a number of features that may possibly be of interest to librarians.

It is the purpose of this article to describe with some detail the exhibit of the Grand Rapids Public Library at this Show. However, it seems advisable first of all to state briefly the general purpose of the Show itself.

The idea started from the City Manager and the City Commission, with the avowed aim of holding a free municipal exhibit, for the purpose of demonstrating to the community all the varied ways in which the City as a corporate body functions. With this end in view last October the Mayor appointed an Executive Committee (the Librarian of the Public Library was named as a member) to work out plans, details, etc., and to have general supervision of the whole undertaking. Later on the Librarian became a member of the Publicity Committee and of the Program Committee. At one of the early meetings of the Publicity Committee recommendation was made that the name of the exhibition be called and advertised as a City Show rather than as a Municipal Exhibit, the idea being that "City Show" would get across to the public very much better than Municipal Exhibit. This recommendation was adopted, and the results proved that this idea was a correct one. The general purpose of the Show as formulated by the Publicity Committee was as follows:

"The primary purpose of a City Show is to visualize to the people the varied activities of the municipality in its efforts to serve the people, so that all may have a better conception of the scope and function of the city's work. Few people in a city come in contact with all the city's activities, and the average citizen knows little or nothing about what the city is doing, except in a few departments, and that usually in a most casual sort of way. This leads him to think of his city government chiefly as a spender of his tax money, rather than as a co-operative enterprise for human service and the making of men and women. A municipal ex-

hibition carefully planned can bring before the people in a short space of time and in a concrete way the city's activities as a whole, thus producing a mass effect, and in that way enabling them to develop what is so generally lacking in American cities—a city or civic consciousness: in other words, to enable the citizens to see the city's work as a correlated whole rather than as a lot of heterogeneous fragments.

"The result of city or civic consciousness (or city sense, as it is sometimes called) makes for pride in one's own community, makes one realize that he is a citizen of no mean city, and helps him to feel that he is a vital part of it. All this helps to make better citizens, and the country has only just begun to realize the truth that better citizens of a city are better citizens of the nation—better Americans."

With this idea in mind every branch of the city and school work was organized to show their activities in a popular way to the people of the community, emphasis to be placed on the service which the citizen receives from his city government. Soon after the general plan of the work was outlined there were weekly meetings held at the City Hall, which were attended by all the persons having in charge the various phases or functions of city activities.

At the very beginning the Reference Department of the Library assembled all the literature relating to similar shows or exhibitions which had been held elsewhere, and this was duly announced to the persons directly concerned. As a result city employees used the reference department of the Library more during November, December and January for the purpose of getting ideas for their part of the City Show than they ever did before in a whole year. One of these weekly meetings was held in the Library where the Library had on exhibition a series of posters which it had recently purchased from the National Child Welfare Association. Many of these posters were selected by the different city departments as illustrating certain phases of their work.

The Library exhibit occupied a space of 12 x 24 feet (24 feet fronting open on an aisle) with partitions on three sides 7 feet high, for wall

display, beaver board being used for the partitions. On this background posters, most of them in color, charts, etc., were hung. Some of the special library posters were as follows:

"There is no Government restriction on the use of the books and the magazines in the Grand Rapids Public Library."

"Mix your brains with the knowledge and wisdom you can find in the books and magazines in the Grand Rapids Public Library. It will put you wise to the problems that confront you."

"When you go to a show it costs you 5 cents to 1 dollar per hour that you are entertained. When you use the Grand Rapids Public Library it costs the city in taxation 1 cent for every hour that you are instructed or entertained."

"In these High Cost of Living days remember that the price of Knowledge has not gone up at the Grand Rapids Public Library. As always it is free for your use."

There was also a collection of children's books selected by the Children's Librarian with the cards from the catalog that went with these books. Every afternoon two classes from the schools came to the library booth to receive the instruction which the Children's Department gives in the use of books and the Library. This feature attracted a great deal of attention on the part of visitors, and the aisle in front of the Library booth was usually blocked while this demonstration work was going on.

The Circulation Department of the Library was equipped to register people as borrowers. It also prepared a large map of the city showing the lines of service from the Ryerson Library building to different parts of the city. These lines were in different colored yarns, the brilliant colors of which at once caught the eye, and showed 105 distributing points as follows:

- 1 Main Library (Ryerson building)
- 13 branch libraries.
- 41 public schools.
- 21 parochial schools.
- 17 institutions, churches.
- 12 sunshine work.

This map attracted a great deal of attention, for in a way it dramatized the Library's work over the whole city. Incidentally it may be stated that it is most important in a show of this kind to get into the exhibit things that have action or suggest action. So far as possible the

idea we wish to get across must be dramatized for the best effect.

As part of the Library exhibit there was also an automatic stereopticon in which lantern slide pictures were thrown on a screen, showing various phases of the Library's work, with appropriate descriptions on the slides, or on blank slides preceding. This was a good feature for attracting attention to the exhibit.

The Reference Department had a small collection of reference books with an appropriate sign calling attention to the fact that the Library has 50,000 reference books in its reference collection.

There were two tables filled with magazines selected to illustrate the variety of publications taken by the Library. Popular magazines were not included, but emphasis was placed on the fact that the Library represented in its periodical literature every art and every industry in the city as well as all parts of the world, having daily papers from the Netherlands and Canada, and magazines, weekly and monthly, representing South America, Australia, Asia, the Philippine Islands, Europe, etc.

For distribution at the Show the Library printed an 8-page booklet entitled, "At Your Service: What the Grand Rapids Public Library Can Do for You." Copies of the Library's *Monthly Bulletin* for January, giving the 1920 list of periodicals taken, were also distributed.

The exhibition was open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, and the attendance was large, particularly in the afternoon and evening, when the Armory was often jammed full. In the morning many of the schools sent their older pupils down to report on specific things as part of their school work in civics. These young people came with pencils and note books to ask all sorts of questions.

For the Library's exhibit it required one person in attendance in the morning and two, and sometimes three, were kept busy explaining the work or answering questions in the afternoon and evening. Live, go-ahead people they were too, for it is most important that the Library have at such an exhibit persons who will take the initiative in explaining its work. The estimated attendance at the Show for the week was over 50,000.

Altogether the Show was a splendid success, and it is one that every city might well pull off. The big feature of the Show, of course, was the

work of the schools, which had over a third of the floor space, and the attendance of the school children doing all their school stunts naturally brought the parents and advertised the Show to the widest possible extent.

Every one who had a part in the Show or who visited it (and visitors came from all over Michigan) believes that it was very much worth while, that it was a great education to every one, those who saw it as well as those who got it up, and that it would be a good thing for the city to give a similar show every few years, altho not every year inasmuch as the novelty would

likely wear off if it were an annual event. One of the city officials said that it was a good thing for all these people who work for the city to get together and to work together in this way, for they got very much better acquainted with each other (many not knowing each other personally before) and as a result this personal acquaintance and better knowledge of each other's work will result in better city team work in the future. Librarians in cities that have not had such a show will find it more than worth while to take the matter up with the proper city authorities.

Library Literature to the Fore

THE amount of library literature which has found its way into various magazines during the last few months must be a source of satisfaction to the librarian. Picking up at random some recent business publications, we find an illustrated article by Edward Hungerford on the growing value and importance of the business library in the March *System*; a paper on the "Public Library as a Stabilizer" by Linda A. Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, in *Finance and Industry* for January 31st in which the modern library is characterized as a practical and growing help to business and industry; and suggestions by T. S. da Ponte as to "How Libraries Can Aid the Investor" by keeping him informed on market and industrial conditions, in the *Magazine of Wall Street* for March 20. The February *Filing* is a Special Libraries Number containing a short sketch of "The Growth of the Special Libraries Association," a paper on "Filing Methods in Public and Special Libraries" by Charles C. Williamson, chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library; one on "The Public Library's Debt to the Special Library" by Rhode Island's State Librarian, Herbert O. Brigham; a discussion of "The Business Library vs. the Filing Department," by Louise B. Krause; and a contribution by J. H. Friedel on "Filing as a Library Asset."

"The Library and Post-School Education" by William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, occupies a leading position in a recent number of *School and Society*, and in another number Joy E. Morgan discusses the "High School Library and the Teacher-Librarian Movement." Two articles in *Education* for

February treat two distinct phases of the library movement of the present: one, by Joy E. Morgan, is devoted to "The Library and the Home," and in the other Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen, assistant librarian of Princeton University, calls attention to the work of the libraries in the new army educational program. Along the same line, a brief account of the extension service which the A. L. A. is giving to soldiers and sailors was described by George B. Utley not long ago in the *Touchstone* under the title "What the Public Library is Doing for Public Education in America."

Of popular appeal is an article by Mary Frank in the February issue of *McCall's Magazine* giving an account of the several beginnings that have already been made by book-wagons in distributing books to rural homes and out-of-the-way districts of the country. It is the first of a series of articles planned by this periodical to show "how the library in your town can help you." Libraries on wheels are still something of a novelty in the book world and as a result are receiving more or less continued comment in current publications. The Town and Country edition of the *American City*, issue of January, has an illustrated article on the vogue of the book-wagon, written by Katharine Tappert of the traveling library of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. Charlotte H. Clarke, extension librarian in Hibbing, Minn., gives an interesting description of "A Library on Wheels" in the *Woman's Weekly* for February 21st. This particular book-wagon traveled five days a week, carrying from 1500 to 1600 books and circulating magazines, pictures, etc.

Further proof of the general interest in the library movement is found in the different types of periodicals which are devoting space to libraries and their work. The February number of the *Gulf Marine Register and Shipbuilding Review* has an illustrated article on the A. L. A. and its service to ships, the *National Marine* for February has another, the shorter, article in the same tenor, and *Shipping* in its issue for March 17th devotes a page to the library system now being developed by the A. L. A. for the ships of the American Merchant Marine. The *Veteran's Journal and State Guard News* for February features an illustrated news article on "The A. L. A.'s Post-War Program to Provide Books for Millions." Even trade papers have become interested: the February number of the *American Druggist* runs an account by T. S. da Ponte of "The Good Work of the A. L. A.," headed by Denman Fink's A. L. A. poster; the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* for March 8th calls attention to the growing importance of the technical library to the professional man in business; and in the March *Variety Store Magazine* "The Value of Business Men's Libraries" by Ralph L. Power points out the help which a specialized library department can be to a progressive present-day merchant. The farmers' papers spread the library story too, as witness the article on "Books for Farmers" in the *Farmer and Breeder* of March 15th, and the illustrated story of "Socrates on Wheels" in the *Orange Judd Farmer* for February 7th. This latter article tells of a traveling library in Indiana which tours the country and distributes books to rural schools; *Rural Manhood* for February contains Joy E. Morgan's live account of the way in which a well-developed county library system can strengthen the book service of the country.

"Finding Work for Idle Books" is an important two-column editorial in a February number of the *Saturday Evening Post*. A special and very attractive number of the *Mess-Kit* (published by the Base Hospital at Camp Merritt, N. J.), is devoted to the A. L. A. Library War Service. The *Manchester Guardian* of January 16th contains an appreciative article on "Children's Libraries" by Muriel Harris, the major part of which refers to work carried on in the New York Public Library. "Books Out of Bond" appears in the *New Statesman* for January 24th. This is a pertinent comment on

the status of libraries in the United Kingdom, and the Public Libraries Bill, among the salient points of which is the removal of the rate limit. The *Athenaeum* for February 6th gives space on the first page to the idea of "the library as a laboratory," a place where books can be assembled, cataloged and indexed with a view to their being of direct help to schools and museums.

In the March *Red Cross Magazine*, under the title "Books for Everybody" Ida M. Tarbell tells of the inspiring work of Thomas Rose in the mountain-white section of South Carolina. With the aid of the A. L. A. he has set up a circulating library in his general country store at Westminster, S. C., and is supplying books to the eager population of that district. Within the past month the *Review* has had an article commending the vision of the modern American library in aiming to supply books to every one in the community. *Leslie's* for April 3rd has a splendid feature in Charles Aubrey Eaton's illustrated article. It is largely devoted to a description of Miss Titcomb's traveling library at Hagerstown, Md., and, finally, Clara Savage has a bright article on "Books and Blue Devils" in the April *Good Housekeeping*, in which she suggests reading as an antidote for "the blues," and goes on to enumerate a few of the many treasures which belong to him who owns a library card and makes use of it.

These are only a few of the articles on the work of libraries appearing recently in periodicals. No mention has been made of the many varied shorter, attention-compelling items, which appear in the columns of the daily papers all over the country, many of them illustrated, which show that library literature has successfully invaded the world of print.

Nathan C. Kingsbury, first vice-president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company who died some weeks ago was much interested in library work, and at the meeting of the Special Libraries Association in 1913 presented a paper on "The Library, a Necessity in Modern Business" which gave an account of the several special collections—on accounting, foreign statistics, public ownership, engineering, law, etc.—forming the library of the Company. This paper was printed in *Special Libraries* for June 1913.

Certification for Librarians

IN *Special Libraries* for January, 1920, Mr. Friedel writes an editorial entitled "Aces for Librarianship," opposing certification of librarians by the American Library Association, saying that "certification and standardization sound well in theory but as practical measures they do not work well and bring in their train an inevitable wave of unrest. . . . Let us not be carried away by fine sounding phrases, but rather show some back bone and oppose the dangerous movement to put librarians in a straight-jacket." In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March 1, is a statement by the "Library Workers' Association," which also contains a criticism of the certification plan. The Library Workers' Association does not appear to object to certification as such, since it proposes to set up certification tests of its own, before admitting library workers to membership. Its objection is to the fact that the proposed committee on certification is to grant nation wide certificates to library school diploma-holders, while non-graduate workers after perhaps ten years demonstration of ability must pass the committee's examination before securing a certificate.

Mr. Friedel's plea that library schools be more adequately standardized, would probably be seconded by all librarians, but in what way certification is incompatible with this or why the two movements might not go hand in hand, in fact why further standardization of library schools would not be one of the direct results of certification, is difficult to understand. The objection of the Library Workers' Association to the blanket certification of library school graduates seems more tenable than Mr. Friedel's objection to certification itself. It is generally admitted that examinations are a more or less arbitrary and unsatisfactory method of ascertaining fitness, and yet in practice some tests must be set up, if standards are to be maintained, and no better way than the examination has as yet been discovered. It would seem perfectly reasonable, however, to require library school graduates to pass the examination of the American Library Association, just as the graduates of the best law and medical schools in the country are required to pass bar and medical board examinations, in order to be admitted to the practice of their professions. The best colleges no longer accept certificates from even the

best preparatory schools, but all candidates for admission are required to pass the College Entrance Board or state examinations. The American Library Association has ample precedent for certification thru examination, as a means of standardizing librarians, and also for requiring all candidates, library school graduates or not, to pass board examinations.

In the common acceptance of the word, and according to its dictionary definition librarianship is a profession. This fact has not been recognized, however, by the public, by boards of trustees, or by Congressional Commissions on the Reclassification of Salaries. If librarians themselves wish the work to be recognized as a profession one wonders why any of them should object to following the methods of standardization which have been tried out by two old and well established professions. Mr. Friedel asks why we cannot have aces for librarianship, that is workers "with the spirit of the aviation ace to whom obstacles are but incentives and allurements, who do not hesitate at a new method simply because it is new." Does the aviator consider the physical and psychological test he must pass before he is allowed to fly as a "straight-jacket" for all prospective aviators? Why may not this first obstacle be considered merely the first of those which are to be only "incentives and allurements?" Is it not Mr. Friedel himself perhaps "hesitating at a new method simply because it is new?"

EUNICE R. OBERLY,
Librarian.

Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

DAVID S. BROOKS' WASHINGTON EULOGY

The Blackstone Memorial Library of Branford, Connecticut, owns the only known copy of "An eulogy on the death of George Washington, President of the United States," exhibited in Guilford, Connecticut, by Doctor David S. Brooks.

This eulogy was delivered on February 22, 1800, but not printed until 1823 in New York.

I am interested to know whether there are any other copies in existence.

CHARLES N. BAXTER,
Librarian.

*The Blackstone Memorial Library,
Branford, Conn.*

Importations from Germany

THE Committee on Importation from Germany appointed at the informal conference at the mid-winter A. L. A. meeting submits the following report in continuation: (See *LJ* for March 15, p. 267).

The state of the German book trade is very unsettled and unsatisfactory. The present low quotations of the mark, less than two cents, obviously make business on the old basis impossible. Some dealers are resorting to the questionable practice of reporting books as "sold" and later offering them at a largely increased price. Others are meeting the situation more frankly by a general increase in their prices ranging from 100 to 500 per cent. In certain cases the increase has been still greater.

The Verleger Verein has decided to require pre-payment for all books sold for export, in the currency of the country to which they are to be exported, the mark stabilized at the rate of 9 cents for American orders. Baer of Frankfort a. M. has issued a catalog with the mark at 7.75 cents. Some libraries have filled orders with the mark at the current rate of exchange, and the New York importing houses seem to be charging anywhere from 6 to 18 cents per mark. The whole matter of exchange is most unsatisfactory and unstable.

To this uncertainty is added the uncertainty of the advance or "Zuschlag" for foreign orders. Baer has issued a catalog with the advance at 100 per cent over list prices. Recent Hiersemann catalogues bear notices of advances of 20 and 30 per cent. The *Zeitschrift fur romanische Philologie* announces an increase in subscription rates to 40 marks, with an addition of 20 per cent for home and 50 per cent for foreign subscribers.

Dr. Van Hoesen reports from Leipzig that all sorts of devices are used to create an artificial exchange value for the mark, and that all book dealers have raised prices from 200 to 500 per cent. He has tried to get—in time for the June meeting of the A. L. A.—"a list of the out of print things which it will take a year to supply in reprint" but doubts success. Dealers in general show no great enthusiasm in helping American agents complete their want lists "in spite of diligent advertising." Dr. Van Hoesen's opinion on the field seems to confirm the opinion forced by experience on some of us

in this country, namely that under the circumstances many libraries will undoubtedly curtail their imports from Germany until sanity and probity control the trade.

The firm of G. E. Stechert reports:

"We have had a report from Leipzig that they have had considerable success in securing copies of periodicals for 1916 and 1917 and we have several bales on the way now. Some of the periodicals for 1920 are also on the way.

"Considerable delay will be occasioned in the delivery of many periodicals which are charged by the publishers at enormous increases and the Libraries can hardly expect us to pay any price charged by certain publishers. Borntraeger in Berlin has sent us an invoice for his line of scientific periodicals which he can still furnish for 1916 and 1917 at an increase of over thirty times the original price. A volume costing Mk.55. in 1916 is now charged at Mk.1700., and since we have to figure the Mark on the average of 2 cents it would cost us \$34—instead of \$21 originally. A number of publishers charge the pre-war price at 21 cents per Mark; for a periodical costing originally Mk.20., \$4.75.

"Most of the publishers seem to charge now 9 cents a Mark (in December and January the rate was 10 cents) not on the original price but on the increased German domestic price which increase is from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, so that the books cost as much as before the war. The latest increase has been 720 per cent, the exchange having gone down since Dr. Van Hoesen sent his report, and the 'Valuta Aufschlag' therefore being increased."

H. M. LYDENBERG,
WILLARD AUSTEN,
J. T. GEROULD.

"When I reflect upon what the American public cheerfully and promptly did for the A. L. A. in the United War Work Campaign of 1918 when you had no such record of achievement to point to as you have to-day, I marvel that any librarian in this country could fail to discern now that the public deserves to be told about the enlarged program and then entrusted to put it thru with hard cash!"—E. LEFFINGWELL.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN A. L. A. AND
THE S. L. A.

THE A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, at a meeting on February 14, passed the following resolution, looking to closer co-operation with the Special Libraries Association, the resolution being introduced by J. H. Friedel, the Special Libraries Association representative on the Committee:

Voted, That with the approval of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association, that all work under the Enlarged Program that concerns business and industrial libraries be done only on the advice and approval of a committee of seven; three of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Board of the A. L. A., and three by the Executive Committee of S. L. A., these six to choose one additional member, who shall be or become a member of both the A. L. A. and the S. L. A.

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. has approved this action and President Hadley has appointed the following to represent the A. L. A. on this Committee: Samuel H. Ranck, librarian Grand Rapids Public Library; E. H. McClelland, Technology librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and Louise B. Krause, librarian of H. M. Byllesby Company, Chicago.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TO OPEN A
BRANCH IN HAVANA

Dean Everett W. Lord, of the Boston University College of Business Administration, upon his return from Cuba recently, announced that a branch of the College will be opened in Havana next fall. Courses will be in both Spanish and English and provision made for an interchange of students between Boston and Havana.

Students who are specially interested in foreign trade may, after spending a year or two in Boston, transfer to Havana for one or two years as a part of the regular course, and the same applies to Latin American students who begin their course in Havana.

A special board of guarantors, organized in Cuba, is composed of 60 leading financiers and business men with President Menocal as hon-

ary chairman of the board. All of the important commercial organizations on the island are back of the establishment of the branch, including the American Chamber of Commerce, Cuban Chamber of Commerce, Havana Merchants' Association, Advertising Club and the Rotary Club.

Altho the Cuban government has offered to quarter the College in the University of Havana buildings, it is probable that a separate building will be obtained in the business center of the city. The branch will be in charge of a director, who will represent the Dean and the trustees of the University. A library of business administration will gradually be organized as a branch of the main business administration library in Boston.

In direct line with this new idea of making the College international, a sufficient sum was recently raised to send a faculty man to Nanking University, China, as a nucleus for a college of business administration in that country. Upon the satisfactory working out of the branch idea new ones will be established where a definite need for such exists.

RALPH L. POWER,
Librarian.

*Boston University School of
Business Administration*

IN TOUCH WITH BETTER PAYING
POSITIONS

An open letter to librarians:

We know that many libraries are losing trained assistants who are going into other kinds of work because of the larger salaries offered, altho they make the change with regret. Could not some of these be retained in library work by being put in touch with better paying positions in other libraries?

An advertisement in the library periodicals, or applications to those libraries known to have relatively high salary schedules might often lead to satisfactory positions. By preventing further depletion in the total number of library workers this would indirectly help the library losing an assistant, and it might be rendering a distinct service to the assistant and also to the library to which the assistant went.

LINDA A. EASTMAN,
Librarian.
Cleveland Public Library.

WORK OF THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

The report of the work of the Library of the National Safety Council, Chicago (Mary B. Day, librarian) shows that during the half year ending in February, 1790 letters seeking information on accident prevention were received, an average of ten a day for the six months period, and that 17,797 pieces of literature on safety, sanitation and other closely related subjects were distributed by the Library outside of the office of the National Safety Council, an average of 114 pieces of safety literature a day.

During the period, the Library received 10,166 books, pamphlets, blue prints, clippings, photographs, trade catalogs, and charts, all devoted to some phase of accident prevention work, an average of sixty-five a day. Of the latter number, 1063 were magazines, trade journals and other periodical publications containing information on safety.

Inquiries regarding methods of preventing accidents and information on this subject have come from various points in Great Britain, Netherlands, South Africa, South America, Japan, Russia and France, and information on all sorts of accident problems is contributed by the 7500 industrial plants constituting the National Safety Council.

"GAINING THEIR FRIENDSHIP"

As one means of gaining their friendship and holding their confidence at a time when young people often begin to drift away from the Library, graduates of four neighborhood grade schools were recently entertained at the Carondelet Branch of the St. Louis Public Library. The auditorium was decorated with school banners and class pennants and about 125 boys and girls were present, accompanied by teachers and principals.

The Branch Librarian, Anna P. Mason, extended a brief greeting of congratulation and welcome introducing George R. Throop, the Assistant Librarian, whose address included a survey of school life, beginning with the early Egyptian, Roman and Greek ideas. This subject was presented with a thoro understanding of the sympathies of his audience and was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the children.

A social hour followed with light refreshments. Committees of pupils from each school

circulated among the guests and introduced those who were not acquainted.

WELCOME TO MR. AND MRS. BURTON E. STEVENSON

MR. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson will return from Europe during April, and will be welcomed at a reception given by their friends at the Atlantic City meeting, April 30-May 1.

The committee in charge of this reception consists of J. I. Wyer, Jr. Chairman; Carl H. Milam, Secretary; Herbert Putnam, Chalmers Hadley, John G. Moulton, Mary Eileen Ahern, George B. Utley, Edwin H. Anderson, Joseph L. Wheeler, Frederick W. Jenkins, Asa Don Dickinson, Emma Craigin, John Cotton Dana, Frank P. Hill, R. R. Bowker.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are invited to attend and will be sent full information if they will write to the Secretary, Carl H. Milam, A. L. A., 24 West 39th St., New York.

LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

An organization meeting of the Library Workers' Association will be held April 30, at Atlantic City during the meeting of the N. J. Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club and A. L. A. Notice of the place and hour will be posted at headquarters.

All library workers, who are not library school graduates, are urged to be present and enroll. Any library worker, who is interested, is invited to attend.

The Organization Committee consists of: E. Kathleen Jones, A. L. A. Representative, Public Library, Boston, Mass.; Grace Miller, City Library, Springfield, Mass.; Ella F. Corwin, Elkhart-Carnegie Public Library, Elkhart, Ind.; Catherine Van Dyne, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.; Hedwig Roghé, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 3. At Wichita.

Third annual meeting of library workers of Southcentral and Southwestern Kansas.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at Hotel Chelsea.

Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, the Pennsylvania Library Club, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Library Institute.

April 30-May 3. At Riverside, Calif. Headquarters at the Mission Inn.

Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the California Library Club.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1920



THE circular sent out by thirteen representative librarians brings to a focus criticisms on the Enlarged Program and the method of appeal, and it is to be hoped that the signers may be prepared to shape constructive suggestions which can be placed before the Colorado Springs Conference. That conference can and should decide to what extent contributions should be assigned to an endowment fund and for what specific purposes other funds should be applied. It has not been proposed to carry on government work permanently, but only to put such plans into going shape for the government ultimately to carry on, as is happening in the War and Navy departments. It would be unfortunate should the library profession seem to present to the community divided counsels, and out of the criticisms should come friendly union on both the Program and the method and extent of the money appeal.

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A VALUABLE bi-product of the Enlarged Program will be the increased interest of library trustees in library administrations and efficiency. In many places trustees have been perfunctory officials, leaving everything to the librarian and meeting only for routine business, while in some few localities they have taken the other tack and queered the library situation by undertaking to do or direct the work which only the real executive, the responsible librarian, can wisely and efficiently administer. The sessions of the Trustees Section at A. L. A. Conferences have brought together so few trustees, these usually the same persons, year after year, that little has been accomplished in these meetings. In connection with the Enlarged Program, it has been a special purpose of the regional meetings to bring together, for consultation with the regional director, a representative gathering of library trustees from the states included in the region. In the South these have been surprisingly successful in this endeavor.

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THE best witness of the real service done by the A. L. A. in the world war and since is

to be found in the testimony of individual experiences, such as that cited by Miss Huxley from her Ellis Island service. When, as in this case, a young man bases his enlistment in the merchant marine on the fact that books can be had on these ships and cannot be assured on others, this shows a practical value in A. L. A. work, which verifies in actuality the general impression that the service has been large and valuable. It is not always practicable to follow out so large a service into individual instances, but here certainly is a case in point. Probably it could be multiplied by thousands if the facts could be had, and such practical appreciation as the sailor boys show may well be the highest gratification that the unselfish worker for the A. L. A. could desire.

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A CHAIN of business libraries around the world, such as is proposed by the College of Business Administration of Boston University as a part of its development of foreign branches, will indeed be a bond of good will among nations and an important stimulus in the adoption of American business efficiency in other countries. The proposal to make the initial experiment at Havana gives an excellent start and test of the plan, and the exchange of professors, librarians and students will be a practical kind of reciprocity, which should be of the utmost benefit. These libraries, in connection with such schools, will be placed chiefly in commercial outposts of American trade, and should do much to make America responsive to the demands of the world's markets, by shaping its business methods in conformity with those of foreign countries, while, in turn, it makes their methods more efficient. Meantime, the American library at Paris, which is in course of incorporation in this country, will extend the influence of American library methods on the European continent, and as it is backed by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, it should certainly include, as an important feature, a business library.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY MEETINGS

Southeastern District

The southeastern district state directors and library trustees of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program met at Charleston, S. C., on March 15 and 16. Delegates, many of whom were appointed by the governors of their respective states represented the librarians of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The following are state directors in the Southeast: R. M. Kennedy, South Carolina University Library, Columbia; Miss Annie F. Petty, Greensboro, North Carolina, Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Library, Richmond, Virginia; J. F. Marmon, Public Library, Jacksonville, Florida. Trustees present at this conference were: Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, Richmond, Virginia; F. R. McNinch, Charlotte, North Carolina; Margaret L. E. Gilson, Wilmington, North Carolina; Mrs. Eugene B. Glenn, Asheville, North Carolina; Colonel Henry T. Thompson, Florence, South Carolina; I. H. Hunt, Newberry, South Carolina; Rev. K. C. Finley, Columbia, South Carolina; Miss Louisa Poppenheim, Miss Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Ashley Halsey and A. B. Rhett, Charleston, South Carolina; W. H. Dorris, Cordele, Georgia; E. L. Robinson, Tampa, Florida. C. Seymour Thompson, librarian, Savannah, Georgia and Miss Helen V. Stelle, librarian, Tampa, Florida were present.

The regional director, for the southeastern states, Duncan Burnet, librarian, University of Georgia, Athens, and Carl H. Milam, director of the Enlarged Program, presented suggestions for state organization of the "Books for Everybody" appeal, which were formulated at the meeting of regional directors in New York in February.

The Bureau of Education estimates that only twenty-five per cent. of the people in states of this district have access to free libraries, so especial consideration was given to local needs.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: that we, library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, March 15, 1920, endorse the "Books for Everybody" movement of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support, and call upon the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to support it to the extent of their ability.

New York State Organization

The "Books for Everybody" movement of the

American Library Association was enthusiastically received at a meeting on March 19, in Syracuse, when New York State north of the Bronx was organized by Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse Public Library.

Dr. Fred W. Betts, a member of the Syracuse Library Board of Trustees, was named state director for the fund and Mr. Paine became assistant director. The library trustees enthusiastically endorsed the movement and donated rooms in the Library for State Headquarters.

On the same day the Rotary Club of Syracuse placed itself solidly behind the movement. The Syracuse Advertising Men's Club agreed to appoint one of their members to conduct the publicity for "Books for Everybody" in newspapers and other publications in central New York, and the Four Minute Men from all parts of Onondaga County agreed to take over the "Books for Everybody" movement and present it publicly at every opportunity until New York State had turned in its share of the fund.

Walter L. Brown, librarian at Buffalo, Caroline Underhill of the Utica Library, and librarians from various other parts of the State attended the Syracuse meeting.

It was announced after the organization meeting that several contributions had already been made and that these would be announced in a few days.

Central and Western Meetings

Succeeding the New England conference at Boston, in connection with the Enlarged Program, Chairman Frank P. Hill and George H. Tripp of New Bedford started on a tour of the middle-west states and the Coast for consultation on and discussion of the Enlarged Program and the money appeal. Their first stop was at Chicago, March 18th, where there was a gathering of forty persons, chiefly librarians, at which arrangements were made for the appeal in the mid-west states, of which Librarian Carl B. Roden accepted the regional directorship. It was arranged that there should be a conference of trustees, commissioned by the several governors as delegates, from this region at Indianapolis, April 22nd. The next meeting was at St. Paul, March 19-20, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota, of which region Librarian Lester of the Legislative Reference Library of Wisconsin is to be regional director. Some forty people, about half of them trustees, came together in joint session in the morning, after which those from the four states held separate meetings for the

organization of the respective states, W. Dawson Johnston and Gratia Countryman undertaking the charge of Minnesota. In the evening a banquet was given by the Twin Cities Library Club at which about one hundred people were present, and besides the speakers from the East and the Regional Director, a noteworthy speech was made by Trustee Doane Robinson of North Dakota.

At Spokane, Washington, on March 23, a luncheon was given by the trustees of the Spokane Public Library, and in the evening a meeting of the library staff and others was held at which nearly fifty were present, and on recommendation of Librarian Fuller a resolution approving the Program and supporting the appeal was adopted.

At Tacoma on March 24, an important meeting, representing the Pacific Northwest was attended by Regional Director John B. Kaiser, state directors from Washington, Wyoming and Montana, and Bishop Keator took part. At Seattle, the next day, Librarian Judson T. Jennings, state director of Washington, called a meeting of the library staff at which the Program was explained. A brief stop was made at Portland, March 28, but no meeting was held there.

The first California meeting was held at Oakland, March 30, about fifty persons, mostly librarians, being present, including Director Milton J. Ferguson and Assistant Director Joseph F. Daniels, who are to take charge of the work in that state. There were also present Librarian Frank J. Pyne of the State Library of Nevada and Mary E. Downey, of Utah, directors for these two states. After a bit of Easter vacation at Riverside, where Dr. Hill and Mr. Tripp took part in the Easter morning service on the summit of Mount Rubido, at which 20,000 persons were present, Los Angeles was reached April 5, where there was an interesting meeting representing diverse views, with Librarian Everett R. Perry, Helen E. Haines and trustees and librarians to the number of forty or more. After discussion, pro and con, a resolution approving the Program in general and stating that the members would do "what is fitting and proper" in respect to the appeal was adopted.

Thence the two apostles of the Enlarged Program started East, aimed for the Trustees meeting at Atlantic City, on April 10, but the tie-up at Chicago lost them their connection, so that Chairman Hill reached Atlantic City only after the meeting had adjourned.

Middle Atlantic

A meeting of library trustees, called by Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Regional Di-

rector for the Enlarged Program appeal for funds for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, was held at Atlantic City on Saturday, April 10th. About twenty-five persons were present, mostly library trustees, several of whom had been appointed as official state delegates by the governors.

Explanations of the Enlarged Program, and of the plan for the appeal for funds, were made by Miss Titcomb, John Cotton Dana, J. Randolph Coolidge and Carl H. Milam. There was much discussion.

The following resolution was introduced by Henry Ridgely, president of the Library Board at Dover, Delaware, and Mrs. George M. Diven, Trustee of the Steel Memorial Library at Elmira, New York: "Resolved that the Conference of Trustees of the Middle Atlantic States endorse the Enlarged Program as outlined by the Executive Committee of the American Library Association and call upon the Trustees and all those interested in library work and community improvement to give it their active support." It was approved without dissenting vote (although there were some who did not vote), Henry P. Cannon, of Bridgeville, Delaware, member of the Delaware State Library Commission, was the Chairman of the meeting.

CIRCULAR LETTER ON THE ENLARGED PROGRAM *To Members of the American Library Association:*

An inquiry to ascertain the attitude of librarians concerning the Enlarged Program makes it evident that there is a considerable proportion of the members of the American Library Association opposed to the Program under present conditions and a still larger number who believe that the interests of the Association demand that more definite limits be placed upon the authorization accorded the Executive Board by the resolutions of the Chicago meeting.

We propose, therefore, to recommend to the Association the adoption of the resolution enclosed herewith. These resolutions do not reverse the resolutions adopted at the Chicago meeting, but define the extent of the campaign thereby authorized. Their purpose is:

1. To keep the Program within limits possible of accomplishment without too great injury to library service which we have already contracted to perform;
2. To bring about the discontinuance of free service by the American Library Association to governmental departments as soon as funds on hand shall be exhausted, and thereafter place

them on the same self-sustaining basis as other organizations and communities;

3. To limit the campaign to securing funds for professional objects which commend themselves to the Association as activities which should be financed by an association of libraries and librarians, and to those objects for which funds are assured either for their permanent maintenance or until such time as they may be successfully concluded;

4. To place upon the officials of the Association the obligation of giving adequate information to the members of the Association for whom they are acting.

If you favor the adoption of these resolutions, will you please sign the enclosed copy and return it to John H. Leete, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. This information is requested not for publication, but to ascertain the extent of approval of the resolutions. A prompt response will be appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, New York, N. Y.; ARTHUR L. BAILEY, Wilmington, Del.; ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, St. Louis, Mo.; GRATIA COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis, Minn.; HARRISON W. CRAVER, New York, N. Y.; GEORGE W. FULLER, Spokane, Wash.; MARY F. ISOM, Portland, Oregon.; W. D. JOHNSTON, St. Paul, Minn.; JOHN H. LEETE, Pittsburgh, Pa.; THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, Harrisburg, Pa.; EVERETT R. PERRY, Los Angeles, Cal.; HENRY N. SANBORN, Bridgeport, Conn.; WILLIAM F. YUST, Rochester, N. Y.

With this circular is enclosed a post card, differing somewhat from the text of the indications in the circular, as follows:

I approve the adoption of the following resolutions by the American Library Association:
Resolved:

1. That the American Library Association limit its campaign to the raising of funds for those professional objects which may not reasonably be expected to be financed by the community or the organization served, and which cannot be placed by other means upon a self-sustaining basis.

2. That the funds so collected shall constitute a permanent endowment for the accomplishment of objects approved by the Association, unless the donor shall express preference for other disposition of his gift.

3. That members of the Association be kept informed concerning the nature of the financial campaign and the method of conducting it.

SIGNATURE

DATE

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The bi-state meeting will be held at Atlantic City as originally announced on April 30-May 1, at the Hotel Chelsea.

On Friday, April 30, at 3:15, the New Jersey Library Association will hold a business meeting, followed by impromptu discussions.

The Friday evening session will be in charge of the Pennsylvania Library Club. Luther E. Hewitt, librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia and president of the Club will preside, and the program includes: "Library Activities in Pennsylvania," by Thomas Lynch Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania; "Twenty-five Years of Civic Interest," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, president, Civil Service Commission, Philadelphia; and "A Day in Kim's 'Wonderful Walled City of Lahore,'" by Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania.

On Saturday morning the American Library Institute will hold a meeting and on Saturday evening the program of the Bibliographical Society of America will close the meeting.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson will welcome them home at a reception to be arranged by a committee as announced elsewhere in this issue.

In co-operation with the officers of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, meetings are being arranged for Friday morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon, May 1st, at 2:30. These meetings are under the supervision of Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland, who is regional director for the Enlarged Program appeal for funds for the district including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Addresses will be made by R. R. Bowker, and J. Randolph Coolidge, member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Athenaeum.

As announced elsewhere in this issue, an organization meeting of the Library Workers' Association will be held. The time and place of the meeting will be posted at Headquarters.

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

A meeting of the librarians of the state of Florida will be held at Orlando on April 19-20, for the purpose of organizing a Florida State Library Association.

HELEN VIRGINIA STEELE.

Public Library,

Tampa, Fla.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A series of district meetings was held in Illinois during February and March, under the auspices of the Illinois Library Association and the state Library Extension Commission. They were arranged with a view to enabling every librarian in the state to visit one or more all day meetings. The attendance varied from 8 to 65, an unusually large proportion of library directors being present, as well as librarians, assistants, and interested citizens. Whenever the size of the meeting made it possible, the visitors gathered around a table, and discussions were very informal. Among the topics discussed were loan desk routine, co-operation with the schools, library extension and publicity, county libraries, training of apprentices, mending, binding, periodicals and book selection. Time was arranged for visits to the local libraries and other points of interest, and in some places the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the local board or library.

The places of meeting were Oak Park, Kankakee, Rochelle, Peru, Bloomington, Galesburg, Quincy, East St. Louis, Pana, Paris, Cairo, Mount Vernon, Galena and Rock Island. The Commission was represented by Anna May Price, Secretary, and the Association by Effie M. Lansden, Lillian Kent, Josie B. Houchens, Janet Greene and Helen A. Bagley, each of whom attended one or more meetings. Considerable interest was aroused in the state library laws and in the possibilities of membership in the state Association.

The present plan for the fall meeting is that it be held in Springfield, October 12 to 14.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

The February meeting of the Club was held on the 26th of the month in the Ryerson Library, Julia E. Elliott, chairman of the Survey Committee, presiding, as Miss Massee was out of town.

The program consisted in a discussion of certain sections of the questionnaire prepared by the Survey Committee. Section II. The Staff, Section IV. Apprentices and Training Classes, and Section VI. Social Well-Being, were discussed in their bearings on the regulations of the Chicago Public Library by Miss Rich, Miss Whitcomb, Mr. Phelan and Mr. Roden.

The March meeting of Club was held at the same place on the 11th of the month. Carl Sandburg read from his poems and was appreciatively listened to by a large audience which came to hear him in spite of very inclement weather.

Chalmers Hadley, President of the A. L. A., was the guest of the Club and made a few remarks before the meeting closed.

MARGARET FURNESS, *Secretary.*

KANSAS DISTRICT MEETING

The third annual meeting of library workers of Southcentral and Southwestern Kansas will be held on Monday, May 3, in the City Library of Wichita. There will be morning, afternoon, and evening sessions of interest to trustees as well as librarians.

JULIUS LUCHT.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the California Library Association will be held at the Mission Inn, Riverside, from April 30 to May 3, 1920, jointly with the eleventh annual convention of the California County Librarians.

The central idea for the program of the meeting is an attempt to lay down a constructive program for the Association.

One day will be devoted to questions concerning professional advancement. The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. and its relation to California, will be discussed by Milton J. Ferguson, director of the Middle Pacific Region for the Enlarged Program. The report of the Committee on Salaries will be given by Sidney B. Mitchell, associate librarian of the University of California.

Another part of the "advancement" day will be devoted to the question of industrial democracy in libraries, including some consideration of unions and staff associations in libraries.

Professional problems will be the general subject for the program of the second day. Co-operation and co-ordination among California libraries will be another subject taken up on this day. There will be a series of statements of policy as to interlibrary loans by the representatives of the larger libraries of the State.

On the last day of the meeting John Collier, director of the Training School for Community Workers in New York City, will speak on "Libraries and Americanization." Arthur C. Pillsbury will talk on "Wild Flowers of Yosemite Growing and Opening," with moving picture illustrations.

A meeting of the Trustees' Section of the Association is being arranged by Frank H. Pettigell, trustee of the Los Angeles Public Library. Plans are also being considered for a meeting of the newly authorized Municipal Section.

Headquarters, as already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, will be at the Mission Inn.

ALICE J. HAINES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT

The Annual meeting of the Sixth district of the California Library Association comprising the nine counties of Southern California was

held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium in Pasadena, February 7th, Jeanette M. Drake, librarian of Pasadena, presiding.

The speakers of the day were George E. Hale, Director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, who spoke of the Henry E. Huntington collection of rare books, which is soon to be transferred from New York to a fine library building on the Huntington estate in San Marino near Pasadena.

A feature of the program was the session of round table talks covering discussion of the principal divisions of library work: Book-

buying, cataloging, circulating department, publicity and work in the schools.

A campaign to secure 100 per cent membership in the C. L. A. for every library was inaugurated and three libraries were able to report this achievement.

The day's program was comfortably filled both with shop talk and an opportunity for visiting. Over 300 people, mostly library workers were in attendance and it was a very great pleasure to have present several visiting librarians from the East and South.

HELEN E. VOGLESON, *Secretary.*

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE advanced and open courses had full right of way thru the month of February and part of March, while the regular students were out on their field assignments. In this period those enrolled listened to a number of lecturers from other parts of the country, some of whom had come to New York for the purpose, and some of whom the school was fortunate in securing because of their presence in the city in connection with the work of the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association. Alice Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library, gave a series of five hours in children's literature; Edith Tobitt, librarian of the Omaha Public Library, and Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, contributed to the work in school libraries; Mary Ogden White, associate editor of the *Woman Citizen*, and Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the graduate school of Yale University and editor of the *Yale Review*, each took an evening in the course in book selection. Among the local lecturers were J. B. Carrington, associate editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, who discussed modern illustration, and Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum, who presented the subject of printing, both of these talks being part of the series on the artistic side of book making.

One of the open courses is devoted to vertical filing as it is applicable to the work of a librarian. It has consisted chiefly of visits to various notable files in New York City, with demonstrations by those in charge of the files. Among the points visited in this connection have been the Metropolitan Museum, the Newark Free Public Library and its business

branch, the offices of the Texas Company, the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. White and Case, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the American Institute of Accountants, and the National City Company. These visits have afforded opportunity to see systems which vary greatly as regards purpose, method and detail, and have brought the students into touch with much that is novel and much that is very highly useful to those who have in their libraries quantities of material other than books to be arranged. In addition to the formal part of the course there has been a good deal of consultation, and some special trips on the part of individuals to files other than those mentioned.

On March 10, Christopher Morley, author of "Shandygaff," "The Haunted Bookshop" and other works, spoke and read to the school selections from his poems.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

THE visiting lecturers during the last half of the term have been May Massee who talked to the class about the *Booklist*; Esther Johnston, librarian of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library, who gave two lectures on the administrative problems of the branch library,—one on the branch library in its relation to the neighborhood and the other on the internal administration of the branch, and Isadore G. Mudge, who spoke on the organization of the reference department. The last three lectures of the term deal with the educational libraries. Mary E. Hall gave her annual talk on the work of the High School Library; Azariah S. Root presented the college library as a community library, and An-

drew Keogh of Yale University spoke on the administration of a University library.

The school again had the privilege which has been enjoyed by several classes of visiting the J. Pierpont Morgan library. Ada Thurston, the assistant librarian, did the honors in the absence of Miss Greene. She had arranged two special exhibitions for us, one showing the historical development of book binding from the time of the Aldine Press down to the work of Miss Lahey, who now does much of Mr. Morgan's binding, the other being one of most interesting manuscripts, including the recently acquired manuscript of the "Dissertation on Roast Pig."

Plans are now under way for the spring trip which will include libraries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

LIBRARIANS who enjoyed the marionettes of Tony Sarg at the last Asbury Park meeting will appreciate the success that attended his introduction to Boston under the auspices of the Simmons College Instructors' Club in "The Rose and the Ring" and playlets for children. Harriet Howe, of the Library School faculty, the chairman of the energetic committee, reports an addition of \$2000 to the Simmons College Endowment Fund as a result of the five performances on March 12-13; and the public interest aroused was a hardly less tangible return than the money itself.

During the second term of the School year the new courses are those in Book selection, High school libraries, and Public documents.

In the last course, which is under the direction of Marie Randall, President Lefavour gave two lectures, one on "The State and its functions," the other on "The City and its functions." Charles F. D. Belden spoke of "State documents."

The students in this course this year will have the advantage of finding current documents well displayed in the new information room of the Boston Public library, in charge of Edith Guerrier.

Effie L. Power will address the class in High school libraries on April 14, and Marion Lovis, of the Stadium High School of Tacoma, and a "Simmons girl," spoke on March 22.

In the Administration Course the students were much interested in a talk by Mary Stocking of the School of Household Economics of Simmons, on "The personal budget of a librarian."

The classes have also had the opportunity to hear a lecture given to the Secretarial School by Mr. Roger Babson on "Fundamentals of success."

Quite a few visits have been made, notwithstanding the weather, including trips to the Riverside and the Harvard University presses, the F. W. Faxon Company, the Fogg Art Museum, the Widener Library, and that of the Harvard Medical School. On March 20 the day will be spent at Providence.

The students this year are also being given the privilege of experience in some of the children's rooms of the Boston Public Library.

SUMMER SCHOOL

As usual the School will offer, for the six weeks from July 6-August 13, inclusive, several library courses to persons now in, or under appointment to, positions in libraries.

One of unusual interest is that given, July 7-23, by Mary Hyde in cataloging, for the emphasis is to be thrown especially on Subject headings, in an attempt to give the students a reasoned method in assigning them, rather than the "case treatment" that has been so prevalent in teaching this important branch of cataloging. Not only the cataloger, but teachers of the subject in apprentice classes would find this course valuable as a method of presentation.

From July 26 to August 13, inclusive, Alice Hazeltine will give a course in "Library work with children," and Miss Donnelly will conduct a course called "Book service," dwelling on the co-ordination of the selection of books, and the activities of the loan and reference departments in making books serve the community.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

EFFIE L. POWER has resigned from the faculty of the Library School as well as from the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library. Miss Power's long and valued services to the school cause more than ordinary regret at her loss.

Grace Endicott, diploma 1915, who has been appointed head of the Children's Department to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Power's resignation, will serve as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Library School, and as a member of faculty will conduct the lectures in the course in library work with children, on fiction and on administration and organization of children's rooms and children's departments.

Marquerite Clément, Aggrégée de l'Université de Paris, Professeur au Lycée de Versailles, lectured to the school on February 16 on "French

Libraries" and "French Literature for Young Girls."

Students in the General Library Course have received instruction in the use of reference books during February in the libraries of the Schenley High School, Bureau of Mines, Museum of Carnegie Institute, and the Technology Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
Principal.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY AND
MUSEUM SUMMER SCHOOL FOR
LIBRARY WORKERS**

THE Summer School for Library Workers will open its tenth year at State College on June 26th for a six weeks' term in connection with the Summer Course for Teachers. In accordance with the regular policy of such schools admission will be limited to those who are already in library work or are under written appointment to library positions. Experience shows that it is impossible for those without previous knowledge of library work to carry the course successfully.

No entrance examination will be required but the work will be such as needs a high school course, or its equivalent, as preparation.

A certificate is given at the end of the course to those successfully passing the tests and State College allows 6 to 7 credits for this work.

Tuition will be free to all residents of the State. Others will be expected to pay a fee of twenty dollars at registration. A certificate of vaccination must be presented.

By courtesy of the State College, students in the Library School may take one subject in the Course for Teachers without additional expense.

Faculty: Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian; Robert P. Bliss, Chief, Library Extension Division; Anna A. MacDonald, Consulting Librarian; Helen E. Rockwell, Library Organizer; Helen G. Betterly, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

General Course.

Accessioning, 1 hour; administration, 4 hours; alphabetizing, 1 hour; book binding and mending, 5 hours; book ordering and buying, 1 hour; book selection, 17 hours (fiction, 5; children's, 4; general, 8); cataloging, including public documents, 16 hours; children's work, 8 hours; classification, including subject headings, 18 hours; loan work, 2 hours; reference, including biographies and indexes, 10 hours; review of current news, 5 hours; review of fiction, 5 hours; review of magazines, 5 hours; shelf-listing, 1 hour; other general lectures, 3 hours.

General lectures by Mr. Montgomery, Mr.

Bliss, members of the Staff of the Carnegie Library, State College and others.

Course for School Librarians.

School librarians will be admitted to the above course, which will be so modified as to provide for their particular needs. Special lectures on school library work will be given. Work with children will be treated by Miss Betterly according to the outline below. Teachers who also act as librarians will be admitted but this course will take the entire time of the student for the six weeks. It includes: History of work with children in libraries; bulletin work and pictures; magazines for children; publishers; book lists; books for children; story-telling. Miss Betterly.

For application blanks, write to the Library Extension Division, Harrisburg, Pa.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE University of Illinois will conduct what amounts to two separate and distinct summer library courses this year, beginning June 21. One is an eight weeks' course for college graduates who can meet the entrance requirements of the regular library school. This course will count toward the B. L. S. degree. Library experience is not necessary, tho many students will have had some.

The other is the usual six weeks course for librarians and library assistants or persons under appointment to these positions, who are high school graduates. This course does not count toward the degree.

The following librarians will give full time to the work of instruction: J. S. Cleavenger, Ethel Bond, Anne M. Boyd, Grace M. Murray, Margaret L. Dempster. Anna May Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission will meet the classes regularly for one week, and Grace Shellenberger, librarian of the Davenport Public Library, will give a week of special instruction in library work with children.

A special circular has been issued describing these courses.

P. L. WINDSOR,
Director.

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COURSES IN
LIBRARY METHODS**

THE University of Michigan Library will offer seven courses in Library Methods during the Summer Session. These are as follows:

1. Introduction to Library Work. Lectures on books and bibliography, the library movement in Europe and America, etc. Two hours credit. Professor Bishop.

2. Elements of Cataloging. Lectures and practice work. Three hours credit. Miss Smith.

3. Elements of Classification and Ordering.

Lectures and practice work. One hour credit. Miss Wead.

4. Elementary Reference Work. A series of lectures supplemented by practical problems. One hour credit. Miss Gillette.

5. Bookbinding. Lectures and practice work. Special attention will be given vocational teachers who desire instruction in binding. One hour credit. Mr. Hollands.

6. The High School Library. Lectures on the various phases of work in a High School Library, its function and influence. Two hours credit. Dr. Benedict.

7. The High School Library. Special problems, debate work, etc. Miss Thomas and special lecturers. Two hours credit.

The last two courses are open only to students who have received seventy-five hours of University credit. The other courses are open to students who are graduates of an accredited high school and who have had one year of study in an approved college or university. Experience in a library of good standing may count in lieu of the college study. Students expecting to take these courses are required to satisfy the librarian of the University of their capacity to undertake the work, and must be admitted by him in advance of registration.

There will be special lectures given by Byron A. Finney, reference librarian emeritus, Public Documents; Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, College Library Administration; Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, Public Libraries, and Rural Libraries; Sarah C. N. Bogle, principal of the Library School of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, Library Work with Children (6 lectures).

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

IT has been the good fortune of the School to add to the list of visiting lecturers the names of Elva L. Bascom, Principal of the Library School of the University of Texas, and Frederic G. Melcher, Vice-President of the R. R. Bowker Co. Miss Bascom lectured on Poetry Anthologies, and Mr. Melcher on Book distribution, a subject of special interest to the students in view of their practical experience in the Arcade Bookshop preceding the holidays.

In March, Lewis Dougan gave a timely talk on Nature books. Mary E. Wheelock, Chief of the Binding Department, lectured to the class and explained the special features of the A. L. A. Traveling Bookbinding Exhibit while it was on display in the library. Miss Wheelock is a member of the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding and is in charge of the itinerary of this Traveling exhibit.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FIELD work ending March 24, followed by a recess until March 31, when the spring term opened. Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding, Cleveland Public Library, has been secured to give a course on Binding and Repair of Books, April 19-24.

SUMMER SESSION

The twenty-fifth Summer Session of the Library School is announced for June 28 to August 6, 1920. Two courses will be offered: one for teacher-librarians and one for librarians and assistants in Wisconsin public libraries.

1. Course for teacher-librarians. This course is offered in direct response to a formally expressed demand coming from city superintendents and high school principals of Wisconsin. It is open to teachers holding a state certificate or license to teach in high schools. The teacher-librarian requirement made by the State Department of Education went into effect at the beginning of the school year, 1919-1920. To comply with this requirement, each high school in Wisconsin is expected to employ, as one member of the high school faculty, a teacher who has had as a minimum the library training represented by the course for teacher-librarians in the University of Wisconsin or its equivalent.

The object of the course is to qualify those taking it to assume, in connection with instructional duties, the supervision of high school libraries, and to qualify them also to give instruction to high-school students in the use of books and libraries, and in the means and methods of developing good habits and right tastes in reading. The course includes cataloguing, classification, and library economy, each lecture followed by practice work; book selection and evaluation, use of reference books, indexes, and library aids, such as book lists, aids for debating, rhetorical and declamatory work; mending, binding, care of books; the equipment and management of the school library, and the keeping of essential records.

The course requires the full time of the student during the summer session and receives six University credits. The fee for the course will be \$20.

II. Course for librarians and assistants in Wisconsin public libraries. The course is designed to meet the needs of librarians of the small public libraries of the state, and of those assistants in Wisconsin libraries who are unable to take advantage of the training offered by the full year's course of study.

As the object of the Summer Session is to train those already engaged in library work for

more efficient service, only such candidates will be admitted as come within this class. The number of students is limited, and the course is open only to properly qualified workers in Wisconsin.

Entrance examinations will not be required, but candidates are expected to have had a high school course or its equivalent, as the minimum basis of general education.

There will be no charge for tuition to students who hold positions in Wisconsin libraries, or who bring credentials showing definite appointments thereto.

Applications for admission to either course should be filed before May 15.

HELEN TURVILL.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL

THE Iowa Summer Library School, conducted at the State University of Iowa, will open on June 16 and continue thruout the following six weeks. Blanche V. Watts will continue as director. A special three weeks' course planned for teachers, will be offered this year in addition to the regular six weeks' course for librarians.

On June 25 to 27 the University Extension Division with the co-operation of the Library School, will conduct a Librarian's Conference. A number of special lecturers have been secured and an invitation will be extended to all librarians of the state to attend this conference.

Further information will be furnished on application to

JANE E. ROBERTS,
Librarian.

*State University of Iowa,
Iowa City.*

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

THE seven weeks' session of the third annual Library Summer School will begin June 15.

This course is planned for librarians, for those who wish to take the training necessary to take charge of a small library, for teachers who wish instruction in the use of books, and for college women who wish to decide whether to take up library work or teaching.

In the two previous years twenty-two students have taken this work. Of these 18 are now in library positions, and one is planning to go to an eastern library school next winter.

The preliminary course devoted to bookbinding will be given from June 15 thru June 19 or five days. This course is optional.

The regular six weeks' course will begin June 21 and will close July 30. The time coincides with the usual college summer school.

Students entering this school and taking the

entire work will have all of their time occupied. With the exception of the Saturday given to bookbinding, Saturdays are free.

Students taking the final examinations will be given a certificate. Students who have been graduated from accredited high schools, will be given college credit.

A fee of \$20 will be charged for the six weeks' course in library training. An additional fee of \$10 will be charged to those taking the work in bookbinding. Provision is made for those who wish to take but one course. Course 1 will cost \$10, Course 2 and Course 3 will each cost \$5. Supplies will cost from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

The Instructional Staff consists of: George T. Avery, director of the Summer School, Colorado Agricultural College; Charlotte A. Baker, librarian, Colorado Agricultural College, in charge of Library Summer School: Government Documents, Book Selection; Nellie M. Robertson, cataloger, Colorado Agricultural College: Cataloging and Classification, Order and Accession: Elfreda Stebbins, librarian, Fort Collins Public Library: Children's Work; Florence M. Hopkins, librarian, Detroit Central High School: Reference Guides; Arlene Dilts, assistant librarian, Colorado Agricultural College: Loan Systems, State Documents; Louis Williams, instructor in Bookbinding, Manual Training High School, Denver: Bookbinding and Repair Work.

The courses are:

1. Classification and Cataloging. Miss Robertson. 30 lectures. 30 laboratory periods. 4 credits.

2. Work With Children: Reference Work. 2 credits.

Work With Children. Miss Stebbins. 5 lectures. 5 laboratory periods. June 23, 25, 28, 30, July 2.

Reference Work. Miss Hopkins. 6 lectures. 6 laboratory periods. July 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19.

Reference Work with Documents: Book Selection. Miss Baker. 4 lectures. 4 laboratory periods. The preparation will be practice work in finding material in the documents discussed during the lectures. July 21, 23, 26, 28.

3. Order and Accession: Loan Systems. Miss Robertson; Miss Dilts. 12 lectures. 12 laboratory periods. 1½ credits.

4. Binding and Mending. Mr. Williams. This work will be given from June 15 thru June 19, and will take six hours each day. 1 credit.

Those intending to enroll in the library school are requested to notify Miss Baker in advance if they wish help in securing accommodation. Address: Charlotte A. Baker, Library State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

DURING February two new courses were taken up; library history and high school library work. The lectures on high school library work will be supplemented by a period of practice work for each student, at the Sacramento High School Library. Charles Pease continued his courses of lectures with a most interesting discussion of the drama and its development. Mary E. Downey, library organizer of the state of Utah, who is on a tour of California libraries, visited the State Library and gave talks on Literature and culture; Correlating the public school curriculum with the reading habit; Teaching self-dependence in using a library; and Library extension in Utah.

Work on bibliographies is well under way. The subjects selected by the students are as follows:

Free verse—Miss Brackett
 Occupational therapy—Miss Chatfield
 Social welfare in industry—Miss Crawford
 Special libraries—Miss Doughty
 Good roads in California—Miss Gantz
 Zoology of California—Miss Haub
 Community music—Miss Hopwood
 Japanese question in California—Miss Huff
 Spanish poets of the 19th century—Miss Learned
 Public health nursing—Miss Ramont
 Open air schools in California—Miss Snyder
 Women artists—Miss Winham.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE new course in art reference offered in the open courses has been useful to persons already in library work as well as to the students in the school. Eleanor Caruthers, principal of

the art department in the Los Angeles Public Library, gave the fundamental lessons on the picture collection, art bibliographies, reference books and books for first purchase in a branch or small public library. This was supplemented by talks on the use of the library by artists and craftsmen. Interior decoration, design in pottery, jewelry and metal work, photography, architecture, landscape gardening, costume design, bookplates, art in the schools and art appreciation were discussed by artists, authorities in their different fields, who brought examples of their work to the school and showed how the books and pictures in the library were used for inspiration. A day was devoted to music when Ruth Ann Waring and Ramona Bean of the Los Angles Public Library staff, discussed books about music and music cataloging, after which Jessie Safford Edwards, teacher of music in the Jefferson High School, showed what books are needed in the study of music history and harmony, and Estelle Heartt Dreyfus explained the intellectual background of program-making from a professional musician's point of view.

The school attended the meeting of the Sixth district of the California Library Association in Pasadena, February 6. An exhibit of library publicity methods with a bibliography had been prepared for the meeting by the students under the direction of Monica Shannon.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

PROFESSOR E. J. Vickner, of the Department of Scandinavian Languages in the University, addressed the class in Book Selection on the subject of Scandinavian literature, Tuesday, February 17th.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, head cataloger and classifier, with experience in using Cutter and L. C. classifications, and a good knowledge of American history. To begin May 1. Salary \$1400 to \$1500. Address V. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, for small eastern university library, an assistant librarian, cataloger. Initial salary \$1200. Address R. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, an enthusiastic, trained young woman to take charge of the work with children in a library of 30,000 volumes, situated in a rap-

idly growing city of 28,000 population. State qualifications, and salary expected. Apply to Elyria Library, Elyria, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED

Librarian, library school and college graduate (M. A.), with good experience in public and college libraries, wishes to hear of a librarianship or good reference work. Address: F. E. W., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

ERRATUM

In our issue for March 15, p. 255, 3 lines from end of page for 3 cents read 8 cents.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BANCROFT, Priscilla, appointed librarian of the Deering (Mass.) High School in place of Helen M. Foster, resigned.

BARTLETT, Alice C., librarian of the American Geographical Society has gone to London to do some work in connection with the archives of the Peace Conference.

BOGLE, Sarah C. N., principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, has offered her resignation in order that she may accept a position with the A. L. A. headquarters at Chicago.

CHALFANT, Blanche, C. 1914, librarian of the Inyo County Free Library, Independence, Calif., resigned. Joins the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library.

CHAPIN, Artena M., of Fort Wayne, Ind., is acting temporarily as assistant to the Executive Secretary, at the A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago.

DINSMORE, William B., appointed librarian of the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University, New York, in January.

DUNHAM, Mary., reference librarian in the Indiana University Library, appointed librarian of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

FLAGG, Charles Allcott, since 1913 librarian of the Bangor, (Me.) public library died March 29th.

HOPKINS, Jessica, N.Y.P.L. 1915-16, acting librarian Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library resigned. To take charge under Bess McCrea of the Book Selection work of the Library War Service.

HOUGHTON, Carlos C., of the Federal Trade Commission, will join the A. L. A. Library War Service Staff in April to finish the work of the Library War Service in Industrial War Work

Communities. Mr. Houghton organized the library of the Federal Trade Commission a few years ago. Recently he has been making investigations and doing other work for the Commission. He was formerly connected with the District of Columbia Public Library.

KELLER, Helen Rex, in charge of the courses in library economy at Columbia University, New York, has gone to London to undertake some work in connection with the archives of the Peace Conference.

MCLENEGAN, Charles E., since 1910 librarian of the Milwaukee, (Wis.) Public Library, died suddenly on March 17th.

MARGRAVE, Anne, C. 1914, assistant, Santa Barbara County Free Library, appointed librarian of the Inyo County Free Library, Independence, Calif.

OWEN, Thomas McAdory, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, died suddenly in Montgomery, on March 25th, aged fifty-four. Dr. Owen graduated in law at the University of Alabama and for many years practised as a lawyer. He led the agitation in the state for the creation of a state department of archives and history which materialized in 1901, and he was chosen as its first director, which post he filled until the time of his death. In 1896 he founded the Southern Historical Society, he was the first president of the Alabama Library Association, established in 1904; he founded and became the president of the Alabama Anthropological Society in 1909, and was for many years historian-general of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Among his historical works are: "The Biography of Alabama," "The Biography of Mississippi," "The Annals of Alabama—1819-1900," and "The History of Montgomery."

PULLING, Arthur C., who for the past year has been on leave of absence to act as librarian of the Judge Advocate General's office is again in charge of the law library of the University of Minnesota.

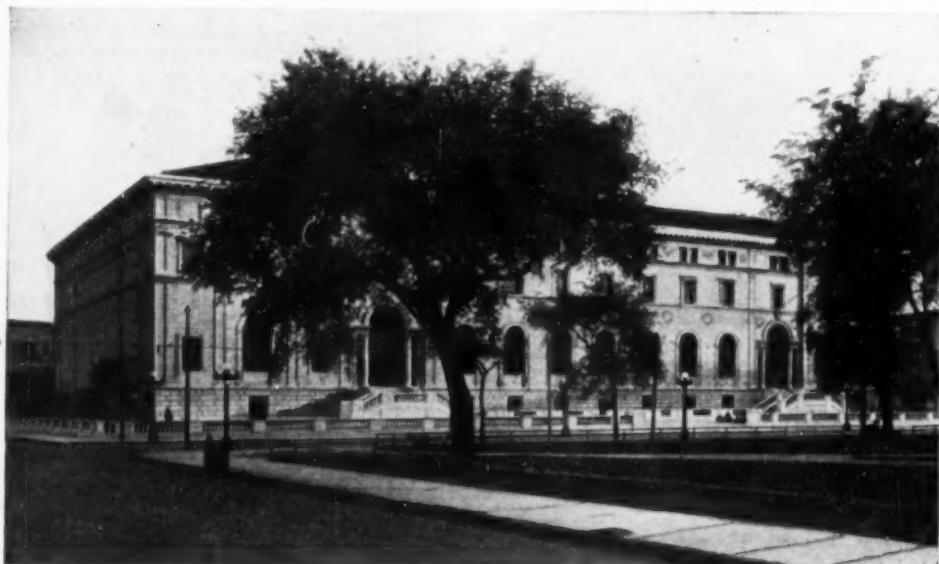
ROBINSON, Genevieve, recently returned from Red Cross work in France, appointed assistant in the Boston University College of Business Administration Library on February 17.

SNYDER, Mary B. D. 1902, has completed a classified file in the New Jersey Zinc Company, Palmerton, N. J. and has accepted a position in the Public School Library, Lansing, Mich.

SHERMAN, Clarence E., Librarian of the Lynn, (Mass.) Public Library, resigned to go to the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OR GROUPS OF READERS

PREACHERS

Joseph, Oscar L. Freedom and advance; discussion of Christian progress. Intended especially for preachers. N. Y.: Macmillan. 6 1/3 p. bibl. O. \$1.75

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Annotated and graded list of books for use in elementary school libraries. Albany: University of State of New York. *Bulletin*. Aug. 15, 1919. no. 692.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the handling of accident cases among civilian population. Oct. 14, 1919. 6 min. p.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Agricultural chemistry, industrial alcohol, preservatives. 9 p. *Price List* 40. 11th ed. Nov. 1919.

APOCALYPSE OF JOHN, THE

Beckwith, Isbn T. *Apocalypse of John*. N. Y.: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$4.

ART, CUBIST

Eddy, Arthur J. Cubists and post-impressionism. New and rev. ed. Chicago: McClurg. 14 p. bibl. O. \$4.

BIRD DISEASES

Ward, Archibald R. and Gallagher, Bernard A. Diseases of domesticated birds. New York: Macmillan. 1920. bibl. O. \$4.

COLD STORAGE

Great Britain. Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research. Food Investigation Bd. Literature of refrigeration. 8 p. H. M. Stationery Office. Special rept. no. 2. 1919.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on collective bargaining. Nov. 7, 1919. 5 min. p.

DRUIDS AND DRUIDISM

Black, George F., comp. List of works relating to Druids and Druidism. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Jan. 1920. p. 11-24.

EUROPEAN WAR

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Jan. 1920. p. 25-41.

FAR EAST

Hodges, Charles. Understanding the Far East. *Far Eastern Fortnightly* Feb. 16, 1920. p. 1-6.

FOREIGN TRADE

An annotated list of publications dealing with foreign trade. *Bulletin of the Public Library of the District of Columbia*. Dec. 1919. p. 33-34.

GARDENS

Wolsey, Frances Garnet. Gardens, their form and design. New York: Longmans. 5 p. bibl. O. \$7.50.

HONOR DECORATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on medals of honor of the United States. Nov. 10, 1919. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

HOUSING REFORM

Aronovici, Carol. Housing and the housing problem. Chicago: McClurg. 3 p. bibl. S. 75c.

ILLEGITIMACY

Bibliographical material on illegitimacy as a child-welfare problem. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. Illegitimacy as a child-welfare problem. 1920. pt. 1. p. 59-95.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Davis Philip, and Bertha Schwartz, comps. Selected readings. Boston: Ginn. 17 p. bibl. O. \$4.

INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATION

American Fed. of Labor. Library Employes' Union of Greater N. Y., Local no. 15590. Industrial democracy, 1848-1919. 34 p. 20c. Sept. 1919. 463 Central Pk. W., New York. (Pam no. 1.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the representation of labor on managerial boards. June 30, 1919. 6 min. p.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

West, Clarence J., and Greenman, Edward D., comps. A reading list on industrial research *Special Libraries*. Jan. 1920. p. 20-27.

INFLUENZA

Summary of literature on influenza which has appeared between Aug. 16 and Dec. 20, 1919. Louisiana State Board of Health. *Quarterly Bulletin*. Dec. 1919. p. 226-249.

JAPANESE POETRY

Waley, Arthur, comp. Japanese poetry. Selections from early anthologies. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. O. \$13.25.

JAPANESE IN THE U. S.

U. S. Library of Congress. Recent references on the Japanese in America. Nov. 6, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

JUVENILE COURTS

Reports relating to work of courts hearing children's cases. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. Courts in the United States hearing children's cases. 1920. p. 109-111.

MUSIC IN EDUCATION

Yont, Rose. The value of music in education. Boston: Badger. 10 p. bibl. O. \$3.

NEGRO PROBLEM

Hardy, Chas. O. The negro question in the French revolution. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. 4 p. bibl. O. \$1.25.

OIL INDUSTRY

Burroughs, E. H., comp. Articles on petroleum and allied substances. U. S. Mines Bur. Jan. 1920. 29 p. (*Monthly reports of investigations*.)

OIL INDUSTRY

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. Latin-Amer. Div. List of selected titles referring to 20 min. p. 1920.

petroleum industry in Latin America. Dec. 17, 1919.

PENSIONS, TEACHERS'

Studensky, Paul. Teachers' pension systems in the U. S.; a critical and descriptive study. New York: Appleton. 13 p. bibl. O. \$3.

PILGRIM FATHERS

The Pilgrim Fathers. Public Library of the City of Somerville. *Bulletin*. February, 1920. 6 p.

POETRY. See JAPANESE POETRY

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on visiting nurses. Nov. 1, 1919. 10 typew. p. 60c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RAILROAD ACCOUNTING

List of references on railroad accounting. Washington: Bureau of Railway Economics. Library. Dec. 31, 1919. 68 min. p.

RECONSTRUCTION. See EUROPEAN WAR

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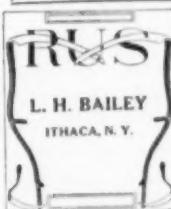
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RUBBER INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on artificial or synthetic rubber. Jan. 19, 1915 and Oct. 29, 1919. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RUSSIA

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. Russian Div. Tentative list of books, periodicals and textbooks on Russia in the English language. 1920. 9 min. p.

SOCIALISM

Laidler, Harry W. Socialism in thought and action. New York: Macmillan. 1920. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.50

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS (U. S.)

Campbell, Mrs. John C., comp. The Southern High-

lands: a selected bibliography. New York: The Russell Sage Foundation Library. (Bulletin no. 39). 3 p. 10c.

SOCIAL SURVEYS

Bibliography. In Missouri Univ. Social survey, its history and methods. p. 84-91. Oct. 1919.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology Dept. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. *Technical Book Review Index*. June 1919. v. 3, no 2 56 p.

New Technical Books. A selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library. v. 4, nos. 3-4. July-Sept., and Oct.-Dec., 1919.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The publication of the Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Conference of the Northwest Library Association at Vancouver, B. C., follows close upon that of the account of the Seattle conference. In addition to the program and papers the membership for the year is given. Copies may be had for seventy-five cents from Elena A. Clancy, at the Order Department of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library.

The A. L. A. Library War Service has recently printed for the Haskin Information Service a list of "Eight Hundred Useful Books" compiled by Sophy H. Powell. It is based largely upon the lists "One Thousand Technical Books" and "Five Hundred Business Books" with the addition of some recent agricultural titles. The books chosen are those for which there has been a steady demand from Army and Navy libraries, their usefulness therefore has been the final test for their inclusion in this list.

"Illustrated Books of the Past Four Centuries, a record of the Exhibition held in the New York Public Library in 1919," by Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the Art Division, has been reprinted by the Library from the January *Bulletin*. "The list . . . practically reproduces the exhibition in text with the addition of a few notes." and "the present annotated catalogue is a record of one attempt to trace graphically the development [of book illustration]. If there is any help in this to anyone planning a similar display, so much the better."

The Harper Library of Chicago University now contains one hundred and seven books printed prior to 1501. Of these thirty unusually fine specimens of the early presses have been presented by Dr. F. W. Gunsalus, who plans from time to time to add to the collection good illustrations of the works of printers and presses

not yet represented in the University Library.

A list of these incunabula prepared by G. C. M. Hanson, associate director of the libraries of the University, appeared in the *University Record* for last July, and has been reprinted for private circulation. From this list it appears that of the one hundred and seven items, 22 represent the only copy so far reported in America; in the case of 22 others the "Census of Fifteenth-Century Books owned in America" (New York Public Library, 1918-1919) notes one, and in 19 cases two, other known copies.

"Buying List of Books for Small Libraries," edition three, compiled by Caroline Webster, is issued as New York State Library *Bibliography Bulletin* 65.

In 1910 the State Library printed five hundred copies of a slender list of books suggested for first purchase by very small libraries in New York State—not great books, nor the best books but wholesome, standard, classic and mainly contemporary titles within the means and needs of the smallest library. This edition and a somewhat longer list printed two years later, were rapidly exhausted. The third edition, delayed by stress of war duties at home and abroad and printing difficulties, includes nearly fifteen hundred titles, is for the first time thoroly annotated and has been extensively revised. The American Library Association printed for its own use two thousand copies of the 1912 edition and is reprinting, with its own title-page and cover, three thousand copies of the present revision.

An appendix gives about fifty titles of books relating to New York State, preceded by a brief argument for a local history collection in every library. This appendix is found only in the New York State Library edition.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK.

New York City. The annual report of the New York Public Library for the year 1919 shows continued increase in the use of the library by the public. Between 1912, the first complete year of operation of the Central Building, and 1919, the number of readers in the Reference Department increased from 400,275 to 892,298—an increase of 123 per cent—and the number of volumes consulted, from 1,307,676 to 2,244,452—an increase of 72 per cent. At the end of 1912, the total number of volumes and pamphlets available in the Reference Department was 1,181,392. In 1919, the number increased 22 per cent, the collection totaling 1,437,178. During 1919 the number of readers was nearly seven times the number in the Library of the British Museum.

The total 1919 income for the Department was \$746,013, of which \$440,326 was expended for salaries, \$42,600 for Central Building maintenance and repairs, \$37,921 for books and periodicals, and \$1,163 for binding. In 1918 the total income was \$654,272, and the expenditures: \$399,900 for salaries, \$45,200 for Central Building maintenance and repairs, \$29,365 for books and periodicals, and \$1,034 for binding.

In the Circulation Department the number of volumes issued for home use thru the 43 branches, the Extension Division (including six sub-branches) and the Library for the Blind, was 9,892,618—a gain of nearly 3 per cent over 1918. In 1919 this Department received \$765,204 from the City of New York for the maintenance of the branches. \$556,339 of this went for salaries and wages; \$46,464 for books and periodicals and \$61,864 for binding. In 1918 the receipts were \$837,673, of which \$632,431 went for salaries and wages; \$118,445 for books and periodicals and \$65,799 for binding.

During the year there were 2,478,633 visitors to the Central Building, as against 2,528,657 in the previous year. Many visitors, who formerly entered the building as sightseers, now come to read, as the crowded condition of the reading rooms testifies.

At the close of the year there were 1,117,565 books and 319,613 pamphlets in the Reference Department—in all, 1,437,178 pieces; the Circulation Department had 1,177,896 books, making a total in both departments of 2,615,074 books and pamphlets. The number of employees on December 31, 1919, was 1,218: 515 in the Reference

Department, 11 in the Municipal Reference Branch and 691 in the Circulation Department.

The Municipal Reference Branch, the accounts of which are listed separately, recorded a sum of \$17,000 received from New York City in 1919. Its budget for books and periodicals totaled \$1,371 and for salaries and wages, \$13,185. In 1918 this branch received a somewhat larger grant from the city—\$18,530; out of which \$2,531 was expended for books and periodicals and \$12,135 for salaries and wages.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. A bequest of \$50,000 has been made to the Public Library by the late Col. William Henry Sims, to form the nucleus of a fund to buy books.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor. William L. Clements, of Bay City, Regent of the University of Michigan, has presented to the University his extensive collection of books on the Discovery and Colonization Period of North America. This collection is one of the largest in private hands, and is only rivalled, west of the Atlantic seaboard, by the Ayer Collection of Americana in the Newberry Library. The collection is very rich in the original books of the Discovery Period, running from the Latin letter of Columbus, 1493, down to the voyages of the late eighteenth century in the exploration of the northwest coast. It is very strong in books on New England and the Middle Colonies, and includes a collection of Quaker and anti-Quaker tracts. The pamphlets on the American Revolution are easily the best of the voluminous pamphlet literature called forth by that political upheaval, and includes a great array of English pamphlets on the subject, usually missing from libraries of Americana. The collection includes an unusually large series of American newspapers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These, together with the papers already owned by the University, will give a student of American history at Ann Arbor unrivaled facilities for the study of contemporary opinion and social and economic conditions. Mr. Clements is still adding to this collection.

Mr. Clements is to erect a building to house the library. The building will be about the size of the John Carter Brown Library at Providence. It is understood that the University will give the collection adequate care and maintenance, and

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provide for accessions to it of a sort similar to the extremely valuable books it contains. The administration is to be under the Librarian of the University.

It is not too much to say that with this collection added to its present equipment in books the University of Michigan will be in a position to offer to advanced students of American History the original material for their research, so far as they are not contained in archives, to a degree second to no institution west of the Allegheny Mountains. The erection of the new building will not begin for a year or two, and the collection may not be transferred to Ann Arbor for some time to come.

W. W. B.

ILLINOIS.

The fourth biennial report of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, summarizing the activities of that state from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918, shows that in the above period: 6 public libraries were established; 16 association libraries opened; 14 libraries reorganized; 4 library buildings completed; 5 towns purchased sites for new buildings. There were 210 tax supported public libraries in Illinois; 9 libraries opened new branches and distributing agencies; 9 libraries received gifts of valuable collections of books; and a sum of \$290,900 was given to public libraries by philanthropic citizens of the state. At the time of the last biennial report the number of requests made of the Commission for reading material was only 2,015; the requests in 1917-1918 totaled 4,327. The number of volumes loaned, 1915-1916 was 22,744 while for 1917-1918 it was 36,005. The biennial appropriation, July 1, 1917-June 30, 1919, was \$22,525; of which \$7,200 was expended for salaries; \$1,200 for traveling; \$6,052.81 for books; \$1,998.78 for pictures; \$1,000 for printing and binding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"It is intended to form a library in the Ministry of Transport, which it is hoped to make as representative as possible of all branches of transportation and their development, as well as of power, trade, industry, agriculture and other subjects which have an important bearing upon, or are affected by, transport. Transport in other countries will be fully represented in the collection, which, it is hoped, in course of time, will greatly facilitate the study of the 'science of movement.' Apart from text-books and other works of reference, official publications and the like, the Ministry is endeavouring to obtain reports and other publications of local authorities, transport undertakings, chambers of commerce, trade associations, technical societies,

committees and other public bodies, and generally that large class of literature which is not published in the ordinary course, but which lends valuable aid to the study of transport and trade development, both in this country and abroad. The library will form part of the intelligence service of the Ministry, which is now in course of organization under the Director-General of Development and whose function it will be to keep the Ministry informed of all developments in connection with transport, both at home and in other countries. Any assistance in making this collection as complete and comprehensive as possible will be welcomed."—*The Railway Gazette*, London, Feb. 6, 1920, p. 209.

HAWAII.

Honolulu. The story of the first six years' work of the Library of Hawaii is told in the Report for 1913-1918 recently published. In 1913 the Honolulu Library Association which for thirty-four years had given library service to Honolulu merged with the Hawaiian Historical Society and The Library of Hawaii. The maintenance of the Library of Hawaii had been provided for by the Territorial Legislature in 1909, and \$100,000 for a library building was given by Andrew Carnegie. The foundation-stone was laid in 1911 and the building was opened in February, 1913.

Since that date development and extension have been rapid. At the time of consolidation there were 18,071 bound volumes in the library collection. During the period since 1912 there have been added 22,351 volumes. Within the same time, the number withdrawn, including those missing at inventory, was 2,388, giving a net gain of 19,963 and making 38,034 the total number of volumes on December 31, 1918. The number of membership cards in force at the close of 1913 was 4,527; at the close of 1918 it was 8,676, a gain of 47.8%. The circulation of books increased steadily from 69,844 in 1913 to 110,841 in 1918. The appropriations for the six-year period totaled \$94,490, of which \$4,589 was expended on books and periodicals; \$9,480 on general expenses; \$7,617 on materials and supplies and \$56,713 on salaries.

The traveling library system which started with a group of 12 stations in 1913, had 192 stations in 1918. During the last three years of this time the work was in charge of Miss Sterns late of the Minnesota Library Commission. The stations are distributed as follows: Hawaii, 32; Kauai, 46; Maui, 47; Molokai, 1; Oahu, 61; and Midway, 1. The service has increased from 2,364 volumes sent out in 1913 to 13,538 in 1918.

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